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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues) $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty $1 50
One copy grants to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can three forms be divided from one.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
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LOCAL NOTICES.

Bookkeepers
Should see Adair's portable pen rack, at W. G. Johnston & Co.'s, Wood street. 7rhs

A New Sensation—Aromatic Furniture Polish.
Produces the most brilliant polish on all kinds of furniture, cleans marble and imitation wood, gilt picture frames, etc., etc., diffusing a perfume throughout the house in which it is used, and rendering the atmosphere of the sick room delightful. Sold only by Jos. Fleming, Special Agent, 81 Market street, corner of Diamond.

Lumber! Lumber!!
10,000 feet 3-inch Maple.
15,000 feet 3-inch Cherry.
4,000 feet 4-inch Cherry.
4,000 feet 5-inch Cherry.
At the Lumber Yard of John Heath, corner of Duquesne Way and Third street.

Furniture For Sale.
Several suits of fine Chamber Furniture, oil finish, by Joseph Meyer & Son, 424 Penn street, and 135 Smithfield street. turths

Brooklyn Standard White Lead
Covers more surface,
Makes a whiter job,
Is more durable,
And costs less money
Than any other lead in the market.
We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded.
Sole agents for this brand,
McCLARRAN & McKENNAN.
Druggists and dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Colors, Putty and Window Glass, No. 85 Market street. Observe the *House covered with red signs.*

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Release of Fenian Prisoners—Large Meetings in Ireland—Heavy Emigration from Liverpool—The Voyage of the Great Eastern—Our Indian Policy Satisfactory to the London "Times"—Speech of Napoleon at Beauvais—Perils of French Journalism—Editors Fined and Imprisoned—Allocution from the Pope—Condition of the Church—Opening of the Corps Legislatif—Speech of M. Rouher—The English Bankruptcy Bill—Amendments to the Disestablishment Bill—Affairs in Spain.

Meetings in Ireland.

DUBLIN, June 28.—Large meetings were held yesterday in various parts of Ireland by those in favor of the release of the Fenians. At the Cork meeting, five thousand were present, at Dublin, two thousand. Similar meetings were held at Limerick, Ennis and Drogheda, in all cases strong resolutions were passed.

Emigration from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—Twenty-eight thousand emigrants have left this port for America this season.

The Great Eastern.

BREST, June 28.—Up to last evening the *Great Eastern* made 697 knots from Brest, and paid out 775 knots of cable. There has been no fault whatever in the cable. The inductance noted a few days ago is now ascertained to be owing to imperfections in land connections. The signals are perfect and all are well.

The "Times" on Indian Policy.

LONDON, June 28.—The *Times* to-day has an article reviewing the policy of the United States Government in dealing with Indian tribes. It praises its patience and forbearance in the past, and believes the course the Government is now driven to adopt to be unavoidable. No terms of peace, continues the *Times*, are practicable with such savages as the most part irreclaimable savages. They must disappear or the American nation will be checked in its growth and progress.

Napoleon at Beauvais.

PARIS, June 28.—The Emperor yesterday visited the city of Beauvais, and was received with enthusiasm by the people. The Mayor and Bishop of Beauvais welcomed the Emperor at the city gates, and conducted him to the Hotel de Ville, where they presented addresses of welcome. His Majesty, in reply to the Mayor's speech, returned thanks for the welcome he had received from the municipality and people. He reminded the Mayor in his presence in the city at the inauguration of the statue of the heroine Jean Fouquet la Hachette, eighteen years ago. He was pleased to see the progress which the city and the department in which it was the capital, had made since that period in agriculture and industry. He declared that this prosperity was mainly due to the order which for the past seventeen years had reigned in France, and he was certain that this condition of order would never be seriously disturbed. In response to the address of Beauvais, the Emperor said the addresses of Bishops, couched in the language of piety, were always received with deference. If his prayers were heard, religion would be honored by a happy people, and France would be great and prosperous.

Beauties of French Journalism.

Henri Rochefort, editor of the *Lanterne*, has been found guilty of a charge of illegally introducing the journal into France, and has been sentenced to three years imprisonment and to pay a fine of three thousand francs. To these penalties are added the forfeiture of his rights of citizenship for three years, including the right to vote in any election, or to occupy a seat in the Corps Legislatif. Messieurs Limousin and Jourdin, editors of the *Siecle*, have been fined five hundred francs, and each editor of the *Opinion Nationale* has been condemned to one month's imprisonment and a fine of five hundred francs, all for violations of the press law.

Allocution from the Pope.

ROME, June 28.—The Pope delivered an allocution yesterday, in which he reviewed the condition of the church in Italy and other countries. He deplores the Italian law subjecting clerical students to military conscription, as an infringement of the immunities, rights and liberty of the church. He dwells on the evils afflicting the church in Austria and Hungary, and on complaints of Bishops in those countries. The events in Spain give cause for much astonishment. The zeal of the Bishops in Poland, undaunted by Russian persecution, is a source of consolation. The allocution concludes with these words: "Let the enemies of christ consider the fate of his enemies. Let us pray that they may be restored to the paths of justice, and that the church may be crowned with fresh triumphs."

Payment of Interest.

LONDON, June 28.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that Her Majesty's Government intended to propose quarterly payments of interest on the public securities.

Emigrants from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—According to the official report, 2,800 emigrants left this port for America last week.

Opening of the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, June 28, Evening.—The session of the Corps Legislatif was opened to-day. The Emperor was not present, and M. Rouher, Minister of State, made the opening speech. He said the Chamber was convoked to verify its authority. The renewal of the Corps Legislatif by universal suffrage afforded a natural opportunity for the nation to express its thoughts, aspirations and wants, but the political results of that manifestation should not be precipitate. The government would present a consolidated code of law in order to realize the wishes of the country.

The Danish West Indies.

Editorial articles appear in the *Monitteur* and *Pays to-day on the sale of Danish West India* Islands to the United States. Both journals concur in declaring that honor and self-interest alike demand of the American government the faithful execution of the treaty concluded with Denmark.

British Parliament.

LONDON, June 28.—The House of Commons have passed the bankruptcy bill to a third reading.

In the House of Lords to-night, Baron Westbury gave notice of an amendment to the Irish Church bill, providing that the present revenues two millions sterling to the Catholics, one million to the Presbyterians, and the balance to the Irish Church.

The Viceroy Breakfasted.

The Queen gave a public breakfast in honor of the Viceroy of Egypt this morning at Buckingham Palace.

Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, June 28.—The Republicans in the Cortes propose to move a vote of censure against Minister Segosta and Senor Herrada for their recent treasonable acts.

Prince Henri de Bourbon has taken the oath to support the new constitution.

Printers' Strike.

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—The printers of this city have struck for an advance of wages, and for shorter hours of work.

Earthquake.

FLORENCE, June 28.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Bologne to-day.

Shipping Intelligence.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 28.—The steamship Donan has arrived.

LONDON, June 28.—The steamers Donan, Idaho and Britania, from New York, and the West Indies from Quebec, have arrived out.

The steamer Palmyra, from New York, has arrived out.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, June 28.—Petroleum 40¼ francs.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, June 28.—Cotton 147 francs on spot.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 28.—Bourse steady; rentes 70 francs 62 centimes.

London Money Market.

LONDON, 4:30 P. M. June 28.—Consols for money 93⅝; for account 93⅞@93⅝; Five-twenty bonds 86⅝; do at Frankfort 86¾. Erie, 19½; Illinois, 94⅝.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—Cotton market firm; middling uplands 12⅝d; Orleans 12¾d; sales 15,000 bales.

California white wheat, 10s; red 9s 11d. Western flour, 23s. Corn—mixed 30s for old; 28s 3d for new. Oats, 3s 5d.

Pork, 99s. Beef, 90s. Lard 72s. Cheese, 72s. Bacon, 63s.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, June 28.—Tallow 44s. Linseed oil £31 15s. Sugar 38s 9d. Refined petroleum 18 5/24. Calcutta linseed 56 9d.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The remains of John Wilkes were interred in the family lot in the Baltimore Cemetery on Sunday in the presence of members of the family and friends.

It has been officially announced by the British Minister at the Capital, that an international exhibition of the products of the workmen's labor will be held at London in 1870, and Mr. Thornton has been requested to make the matter known to the citizens of the United States, which he will proceed to do when more fully advised in regard to details. The great aim is to develop personal labor throughout the world.

The official gazette of Canada contains a proclamation setting apart the 1st of July, Dominion day, as a general public holiday for the present and subsequent years.

General Canby writes in reply to the letter of B. W. Gillis, of the *State Journal*, containing an argument to sustain his position in requiring members of the Legislature to take the iron-clad oath. He contends that the reconstruction acts require it, and he is acting in conformity with all precedents in inforcing it.

Vice President Colfax had a hearty reception in Providence yesterday, and made a brief speech.

The latest returns from the vote on lay delegation in the Methodist Church, as received at the office of the *Methodist* of New York, up to Saturday, June 26th, are as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 38,455. For lay delegation, 27,387; against, 10,871; majority for lay delegation, 16,716.

The steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

The late heavy rains have caused another destructive flood in Canada.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Central Railroad at Detroit yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected directors: James F. Joy, Detroit; Jno. N. Brooks, Nathaniel Thayer, Jno. M. Forbes, Sidney Bartlett, Boston; Edward Jones, Geo. D. Tilman, Moses Taylor, New York; Erastus Corning, Albany.

The base ball match for the championship, played at Brooklyn yesterday, by the Mutuals and Atlantics, resulted in favor of the latter club.

For some days several prominent Cubans, holding official relation to the revolutionary government of Cuba, have been in Washington and had interviews with the President and several members of the Cabinet and prominent Senators, and the assurances given them of sympathy with the Cubans in their struggle and to render practical aid to the extent that their representatives in New York much satisfaction. The plan stated in the dispatches will be sent to ascertain the strength and prospects of the revolutionists, and if favorable in their opinion, the belligerent rights of the Cubans will be recognized by the Government.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* says on the best authority that direct correspondence between Secretary Borie and President Grant, published in a New York paper, is a forgery.

On the 12th inst. a man named Lewis K. Cole, representing himself as agent of the Gallatin Life Insurance Company, rented a portion of an office in the basement of the Ocean National Bank, New York. The only piece of furniture he put in beside a safe was a large, high case. Sunday noon the janitor of the bank found every thing in order, since a hole was cut through from the basement to a back office of the bank by burglars, who, with a large quantity of tools, left which must have left behind them, forced and blew open several safes, stripping them of their contents. Everything was found in confusion yesterday morning. The bank officials state that only about $20,000 in government bonds belonging to the bank have been stolen, the thieves leaving a package containing $20,000 in gold in one of the safes, and over $120,000 in gold certificates, and Clearing House exchanges for $30,000 untouched. The securities deposited in bank by customers and about $20,000 worth of checks were carried off. One of the Ocean burglars. The amount of private deposits stolen from the Ocean Bank, Brooklyn, is said by the bank authorities not to exceed a quarter of a million of dollars. The bank is not responsible for these losses, which are mainly, if not all, bonds. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the return of the bonds belonging to the bank itself, being twenty five-twenties of 1867, of $1,000 each, and five of 1865, of $1,000 each. The affair is in the hands of detectives.

The Cincinnati base ball club left Washington last night for Wheeling.

During the storm of Sunday much damage was done to houses in the vicinity of New York. The Seaside House at Rockaway was struck by lightning and shattered terribly, being only restored with great difficulty. A boat containing three men was upset near Whitstone, Long Island, one of the men instantly killed and the others stunned and only saved at a hazardous risk.

Bogert, the absconding Paymaster's clerk, who carried away $30,000 of the Government funds from the Navy Yard, at Brooklyn, has been arrested in Texas.

The annual spring regatta of the Yale College clubs occurred Saturday. The University crew won in fifteen minutes and 5 seconds, distance, three miles and four hundred feet.

Two workmen named Fred. Garside and August Jaeger, were killed yesterday at the Prarie Du Chien Depot, Milwaukee, by the falling of the roof of the railroad dry kiln.

A meeting of wardens and vestrymen of Christ's Church, Chicago, (Rev. Dr. Cheney's) was held Saturday night, at which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, our said rector has the unqualified confidence of his vestry and people, that in all his ministerial acts and doings he is guided by a prayerful and conscientious regard for his duty as a minister of Christ in His visible church, and is entitled to our support, it is therefore resolved by the wardens and vestrymen of Christ Church, in full meeting assembled, that in the words and acts of our rector, the allegations constituting the offense charged against said rector, even if true, do not in the opinion of this vestry affect any matter of doctrine or worship, and that we do not regard the same of sufficient moment or importance to make it necessary on the part of the Diocesan authorities to entertain the charges presented in a presentment therefor, and thereby disturb one of the largest and most prosperous parishes in the Northwest, that we hereby tender our rector our full sympathy, and promise him in the future, as in the past, our cordial and hearty support."

The Conservative General Committee of Virginia has determined not to allow General Canby's opinion to influence the course of the party. The present candidates, all of whom are eligible under the Fourteenth Amendment, will be kept in the field. They say the Union cad cath will never be presented in a practicable form. Chief Justice Chase, while in Richmond, expressed the opinion that there was no authority in the laws of Congress to exact the Iron-clad oath of members of the Legislature.

On the first of July a majority of the offices of the Michican Southern and Lake Shore Railroads will be transferred from Chicago to Cleveland. This is rendered necessary by the consolidation of the roads. President Phillips, of the combined road, will remain in Chicago.

From all quarters of northern and central Illinois, and from Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana come details of the disastrous results of the late storm. Rivers, sloughs, &c., are full of water, while the low lands are entirely covered. Nearly all the railroads centering at Chicago suffered to more or less extent by the destruction of bridges and washing of tracks, and in some instances travel has been suspended.

At Pontiac, Illinois, John McGregor was drowned on Sunday, while attempting to save his property.

The corn crop has undoubtedly suffered considerable injury from wet weather. Wheat will suffer in many places by rank growth. The rust in some places has made its appearance, but the crop of wheat will be large, notwithstanding some drawbacks.

The Rev. Dr. N. L. Rue, of New York, has received a call to the South Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and will probably accept.

H. L. Raymond, night operator of the Dixon, Ills., telegraph office, while at work in his office, was struck by lightning on Friday night and died, his clothes being burned off.

The bark G. S. Brown was run down and sunk in Long Island Sound yesterday morning by the Fall River steamer Bristol, which was but slightly damaged. The crew were saved by the steamer.

The yacht Dauntless finally went to sea yesterday, bound to Europe.

Three Wall street brokers have been arrested, charged with having received stolen goods consisting of the bonds taken from the Park Savings Bank of Brooklyn last February. They were admitted to bail.

Upwards of one hundred sailors were sent from the Brooklyn navy yard to Philadelphia yesterday, to be placed aboard naval vessels fitting there for sea.

There were four deaths from sunstroke in New York yesterday.

The steamers Empire and the Queen, from Europe, arrived yesterday, the former in nine days from Brest.

A bridge has been washed away near Corry, Pa., on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, a passenger train ran off the track and the engineer named Sprague, was killed. None of the passengers are reported killed.

Receiver Bass, of Nashville, gave his bond yesterday, and was inducted into office. No opposition was made on the part of the city Auditors, who surrendered the city books on demand. The Receiver will have charge of affairs until the annual municipal election in September.

Hon. Thos. R. Ross died near Lebanon, O., yesterday, aged eighty. He was the law preceptor of Hon. Thos. Corwin, and was Corwin's partner in law. He represented his district in Congress in 1820. For many years he has resided on his farm.

The new Airline Railway between Cincinnati and Louisville was formally opened to the public yesterday. The trains from Cincinnati arrived at Louisville on schedule time, making the distance in five hours. Cincinnati papers of yesterday's date were circulated in Louisville at noon. Every one pronounces the road among the most substantial and safest in the country. The Mayor and members of the General Council will leave in a body at nine A. M. to-day by the newly opened road to make a short visit to Cincinnati.

James Lovell, who killed John Arnold near Louisville on Thursday, has surrendered himself. He states he committed the deed in self-defense.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Administration and Cuba.

The Fisher-Bradley Case Thrown Out of Court—Removal of Whisky in Bond—Tennessee Revenue Supervisor—A. J. in Washington—Forged Correspondence—Spanish Secretary of Legation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1869.

Cuban Affairs.

Persons here who are clamorous for the immediate recognition of Cuban belligerency, are in the habit of saying that the Secretary of State is the power behind the throne which prevents them from getting what they want. It may be said, without going into a detailed statement of the Secretary's views, that the President and Cabinet are practically a unit on the questions involved. They are all decided in the conviction that our neutrality laws were made to be enforced, and must, as far as possible, be enforced, and the whole power of the Administration will be used in sustaining the local officers whose business it is to carry out these laws. They were all, moreover, in sympathy with the Cuban movement, and no one of them, from the President down, is in favor of now granting belligerency. Consul General Plumb sends quite full dispatches from Havana by every steamer, and probably gives more reliable information about the situation than comes from any other source. The State Department has not deemed it expedient, however, to give these dispatches for publication. They furnish the basis of Presidential action, and Government does not send and is not going to send any one down there, as stated in some of the papers, to get reliable information. The tenor of these dispatches is to the effect that the insurgents are making headway—not so much in gaining battles, for there has not yet been any very serious fighting, as in winning over the people, even in the island to their side. The Spanish Minister here says the new Captain General has lost on the island since last Thursday, but our authorities have no official news of his arrival, and he certainly has not reached Havana, though he is expected there to-morrow. The Secretary and the President had some talk on Saturday about Cuban affairs, since which time Cuban sympathizers felt that their friends that the Administration need not be expected to do anything about Cuba for the present at least. Those who got a calmer statement of their case here to-day, the paper being substantially the same as one laid before the President in their interview some days ago.

The Fisher-Bradley Case

Came up and came to a conclusion to-day in the Circuit Court, Judge Hunter presiding, and the proceedings was that Bradley argued his own case for an hour and unbosomed himself quite freely about Judge Fisher. There were two or three attorneys on each side, and some of the talk was rather spicy and interesting. Judge Wylie, who was on the bench, heard the sophisms and argument till he was tired, and then sent the case out of court, as his mind was convictions about the whole case were very clear and strong, and he should throw it out of Court. Some record will be made up in such a way that Bradley can take the case up to the Supreme Courts, if he pleases, as he probably will.

Whisky in Bond.

The time for taking whisky out of bond closes on Wednesday night, and present indications are that not much will be left for government to operate upon. Collector Lowington, Ky., to-day, that all bonded warehouses be given up on Thursday if the whisky has paid its tax and is stamped, provided no other bonded goods remain in store. This ruling is applicable to all warehouses. Whisky may, however, remain in the buildings if the owner can make make the necessary arrangement with the revenue officers, but the continuance of these warehouses will result in considerable reduction of the revenue forces and expenses.

Revenue Supervisor in Tennessee.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed George W. Emery, Internal Revenue Supervisor for Tennessee. Whether this appointment has any political bearing, it is in the interest of the Stokes party of that State, Stokes having recommended Emery. The latter talks even more freely than of old, says he won't do any good, as Senter is bound to win. It may be added that A. J. is here to attend the college commencement exercises of his son. Where his son is at school, and is ready to give his views on any question to every caller.

Forgeries.

One of the New York papers printed on Saturday what purported to be the correspondence between the President and Mr. Borie when the latter resigned his position as Secretary of the Navy, which was a tissue of lies and deliberate forgeries, and not at all like the genuine documents, which will be given to the public in the course of a week. The President's letter was very kind and friendly in terms, and shows that his personal relations with Mr. Borie remain good.

Secretary of Legation.

Major John Hay was to-day, at the request of Gen. Sickles, appointed Secretary of Legation at Madrid. Gen. Sickles will probably go out on the steamer of next Wednesday week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1869.

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The naval officers, including Vice Admiral Porter, paid their respects to the new Secretary of the Navy this morning. The clerks were introduced, to whom he said, owing to the favorable reports made of them, he saw no reason for making changes among them.

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The President has appointed Maj. John Hay, of Illinois, Secretary of Legation to Spain. Maj. Hay was Assistant Private Secretary to the late President Lincoln.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $1,191,010.

Commissioner Delano telegraphed to-day to Collector Nixon, of the Sixth Kentucky District, that the notice in print that all taxes are paid and stamps affixed to all spirits in a class B house, and that no other bonded goods remain therein, the law is fully complied with and the spirits allowed to remain.

THE REVENUE SUPERVISORSHIP.

Judge Emory, of Nashville, has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District of Tennessee, in place of Noah, resigned.

CLERICAL CHANGES.

Eleven clerkships in the Auditor's office were removed to-day, and twenty new appointments in that office. Twenty-three female clerks have been discharged from the Postoffice Department.

CUBA.

Arrival of the New Captain General.

An Expedition from New York Headed off by U. S. Officers—Cholera Among Spanish Troops—Proclamation from De Rodas—A Spanish Garrison Captured—Filibusters Captured and Executed—Insurgent Forces United, &c., &c.

HAVANA, June 28, A. M.—General Caballero De Rodas arrived in the harbor *this morning. He brings with him a force* of nine hundred regular troops, and reinforcements are embodied and are making preparations to receive the new Captain General. He will land at noon.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The *Tribune* says: The steamer Catharine Whiting, which cleared from this port for Galveston on Friday, was seized on Saturday night as she was about leaving the harbor, and towed to Nevisa Island, resulting favorably for the Government troops.

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

Accident—Damages Awarded a Wife from a Liquor Seller.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., June 28, 1869.

Mr. George Darragh met with a severe accident yesterday, by the accidental falling of a bank of clay. He was badly hurt.

In a suit before George Mallum, Esq., by Mrs. Ridinger against Mr. Grafton, for selling liquor to her husband, Col. H. R. Hill appeared for the plaintiff and J. M. Cooke for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff twenty dollars and thirty-three cents damages. C.

CITY MATTERS.

THE GERMANS AND THE FOURTH.

Meeting of Citizens in Birmingham last Evening—Resolutions in Opposition to the Demonstration on Sunday.

According to announcement a mass meeting of the citizens of the South side boroughs was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Bingham and Carey streets, Birmingham, Rev. J. C. High, pastor, last evening, and was largely attended, the church being filled.

The meeting was organized by calling W. C. Aughinbaugh, Esq., to the chair, and electing Rev. G. G. Westfall, Secretary.

The President stated the object of the meeting to be the consideration of the question in reference to the proper observance of the Sabbath.

Pertinent remarks were then made by several gentlemen present, after which part of a hymn was sung and prayer offered by Rev. J. Banks.

On motion, a committee of three to draft resolutions to express the sentiments of the meeting was appointed. The chair appointed gentlemen constituted the committee: Rev. Mr. Rote, John Adams and Wm. Day.

The committee withdrew, and, on motion, Rev. J. Banks was requested to address the meeting.

Rev. Mr. Coleman also addressed the meeting in a few appropriate remarks.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions, through their Chairman, Rev. Mr. Rote, reported the following:

WHEREAS, For more than ninety years the citizens of these United States have celebrated the coming anniversary of our national independence, and by general consent, have set apart the 4th of July as a day of joyful rejoicing, and

WHEREAS, Our fathers have ever refused to desecrate our country by any public patriotic demonstration, but by a religious observance of the day, and a decent respect for the day, as well as for the feelings of the citizens of the land, all public exercises have ever postponed to another day, except to meet their celebrations, when their anniversary fell on the Sabbath day; but are we now willing that this long cherished custom of our fathers and these patriotic forefathers shall be set at naught by any portion of our fellow citizens, under any pretext whatever; and

WHEREAS, We recognize the sacred obligation of the Sabbath day, as a day of rest, and proper observance promotes domestic happiness, morality, virtue, and contributes quiet in the community, and is necessary to the performance of the Republic and her free institutions; therefore

Resolved, That we hereby entreat that portion of our fellow-citizens who propose the celebration of the Fourth of July on the coming Sabbath, to reconsider their action in the most respectful manner, to reconsider their determination, and to postpone the day to some day when it will not interfere with the Sabbath day will be disregarded and desecrated, and that we hereby declare that we believe such action will be regarded by the masses which they have a right to expect at the hands of their fellow citizens.

Resolved, That we recognize in the movement against the Sabbath now culminating in this locality no friendly demonstration, but simply under the specious names of "Reform—Progress," and "Liberty," the same old spirit of opposing priestcraft; second, the Higher interest, whose aim is money, and which wears the livery of Liberty to make it more palatable to the unchristian and immoral, and to entice the unwary into its fatal and deliberate forgeries, and not at all like the genuine documents, which will be given to the public in the course of a week. President's letter was very kind and friendly in terms, and shows that his personal relations with Mr. Borie remain good.

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An Expedition from New York Headed off by U. S. Officers—Cholera Among Spanish Troops—Proclamation from De Rodas—A Spanish Garrison Captured—Filibusters Captured and Executed—Insurgent Forces United, &c., &c.

HAVANA, June 28, A. M.—General Caballero De Rodas arrived in the harbor *this morning. He brings with him a force* of nine hundred regular troops, and reinforcements are embodied and are making preparations to receive the new Captain General. He will land at noon.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The *Tribune* says: The steamer Catharine Whiting, which cleared from this port for Galveston on Friday, was seized on Saturday night as she was about leaving the harbor, and towed to Nevisa Island, resulting favorably for the Government troops.

There is little additional information as to the frustrated Cuban expedition. The men who were to have gone on the Catharine Whiting are probably in hiding on Long Island and up North River. Rumors of another expedition is being fitted out in Long Island Sound. The rendezvous is said to be in the vicinity of Islip, L. I. Reports say the Catharine Whiting's expected passengers were landed at some point to prevent straggling, and in the hope that another vessel will be ready to take them to-night. Marshal Barlow has taken steps to ascertain their hiding place, and prevent the departure of any such expedition from there. The Whiting is closely watched by two revenue cutters.

Doctors McNulty and Duboise, indicted for connection with the Cuban expeditions, have been set at liberty on their own recognizances.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Accounts from Cuba state that cholera is prevailing among the Spanish troops, who are suffering for medicines and food, their communication being cut off by patriots. Reinforcements have been received, but there is heavy loss. The town of Palmedas has been captured from the Spaniards, with their provisions and arms.

HAVANA, June 28, Evening.—Captain General De Rodas landed at 11 o'clock this morning and was quietly received with only the customary ceremonies. A proclamation of the General was installed in the palace, he issued a proclamation. He says the platform of his line of conduct is embraced in three words, "Spain, justice and morality." He thanks the volunteers for the services they have rendered in the cause of order, justice and rights, and tells them they only feel pride in having done their duty. He closes with an allocution to the army and navy.

The *Diario* publishes an article full of the usual compliments for the new Captain General. The *Prensa* mentions the fact of General de Rodas's arrival in a brief article. The *Voce de Cuba* approves of the proclamation in every respect, and hopes de Rodas will act there as he did at Malaga and Condis.

The insurgents, 1,000 strong, attacked an encampment containing the garrison of Sabano Nuevo, near Puerto Principe, on the 20th inst., and captured the entire force, some eighty men. General Letona rallied from Puerto Principe to their succor, but arrived too late. He found the rebels had destroyed the encampment and left four Spanish soldiers dead on the ground. Gen. Letona returned to Puerto Principe on the 21st.

The *Prensa* to-day acknowledges that the news lately received from Puerto Principe, Nuevitas and Gibana is unsatisfactory. Advices of the twenty-first are received from Santiago. A number of filibusters who landed from the schooner Grapeshot and subsequently fell into the hands of troops, had been executed there. Among them were Chas. Speakman, of Auburn, Ind.; Albert Wyth, of New York; Carlos Quesnores, Martin Juster and Havener, Editor. Three filibusters named Pedro Haldez, Josepha and Gregario Rodriquez were shot on the 12th inst. near Guantanamo. Reinforcements left Nuevitas on the 24th for Puerto Principe. Gen. Escalante is sick.

The general headquarters of the insurgents has been established on the Elcerado Plantation, and Generals Jose Manuel Quesada, Valdez, Castillo and Bembeta have met there and united their forces. Colonel Benegasset has arrived here in bad health. Cholera continues in the town and vicinity. Report says a majority of the men who landed from the Perili and from other vessels have either died or been invalided by the terrible disease. General Ferror remains at Puerto del Padre. The insurgents have burned Auras Savannah, owned by Colonel Albear. Several skirmishes are reported in various parts of the Island, resulting favorably for the Government troops.

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

Accident—Damages Awarded a Wife from a Liquor Seller.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., June 28, 1869.

Mr. George Darragh met with a severe accident yesterday, by the accidental falling of a bank of clay. He was badly hurt.

In a suit before George Mallum, Esq., by Mrs. Ridinger against Mr. Grafton, for selling liquor to her husband, Col. H. R. Hill appeared for the plaintiff and J. M. Cooke for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff twenty dollars and thirty-three cents damages. C.

CITY MATTERS.

THE GERMANS AND THE FOURTH.

Meeting of Citizens in Birmingham last Evening—Resolutions in Opposition to the Demonstration on Sunday.

According to announcement a mass meeting of the citizens of the South side boroughs was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Bingham and Carey streets, Birmingham, Rev. J. C. High, pastor, last evening, and was largely attended, the church being filled.

The meeting was organized by calling W. C. Aughinbaugh, Esq., to the chair, and electing Rev. G. G. Westfall, Secretary.

The President stated the object of the meeting to be the consideration of the question in reference to the proper observance of the Sabbath.

Pertinent remarks were then made by several gentlemen present, after which part of a hymn was sung and prayer offered by Rev. J. Banks.

On motion, a committee of three to draft resolutions to express the sentiments of the meeting was appointed. The chair appointed gentlemen constituted the committee: Rev. Mr. Rote, John Adams and Wm. Day.

The committee withdrew, and, on motion, Rev. J. Banks was requested to address the meeting.

Rev. Mr. Coleman also addressed the meeting in a few appropriate remarks.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions, through their Chairman, Rev. Mr. Rote, reported the following:

WHEREAS, For more than ninety years the citizens of these United States have celebrated the coming anniversary of our national independence, and by general consent, have set apart the 4th of July as a day of joyful rejoicing, and

WHEREAS, Our fathers have ever refused to desecrate our country by any public patriotic demonstration, but by a religious observance of the day, and a decent respect for the day, as well as for the feelings of the citizens of the land, all public exercises have ever postponed to another day, except to meet their celebrations, when their anniversary fell on the Sabbath day; but are we now willing that this long cherished custom of our fathers and these patriotic forefathers shall be set at naught by any portion of our fellow citizens, under any pretext whatever; and

WHEREAS, We recognize the sacred obligation of the Sabbath day, as a day of rest, and proper observance promotes domestic happiness, morality, virtue, and contributes quiet in the community, and is necessary to the performance of the Republic and her free institutions; therefore

Resolved, That we hereby entreat that portion of our fellow-citizens who propose the celebration of the Fourth of July on the coming Sabbath, to reconsider their action in the most respectful manner, to reconsider their determination, and to postpone the day to some day when it will not interfere with the Sabbath day will be disregarded and desecrated, and that we hereby declare that we believe such action will be regarded by the masses which they have a right to expect at the hands of their fellow citizens.

Resolved, That we recognize in the movement against the Sabbath now culminating in this locality no friendly demonstration, but simply under the specious names of "Reform—Progress," and "Liberty," the same old spirit of opposing priestcraft; second, the Higher interest, whose aim is money, and which wears the livery of Liberty to make it more palatable to the unchristian and immoral, and to entice the unwary into its fatal and deliberate forgeries, and not at all like the genuine documents, which will be given to the public in the course of a week. President's letter was very kind and friendly in terms, and shows that his personal relations with Mr. Borie remain good.

Secretary of Legation.

Major John Hay was to-day, at the request of Gen. Sickles, appointed Secretary of Legation at Madrid. Gen. Sickles will probably go out on the steamer of next Wednesday week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1869.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Second Lieut. W. H. Bower and Capt. F. A. Field, United States Army, are ordered to duty as Indian Agents.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The naval officers, including Vice Admiral Porter, paid their respects to the new Secretary of the Navy this morning. The clerks were introduced, to whom he said, owing to the favorable reports made of them, he saw no reason for making changes among them.

THE SPANISH LEGATION.

The President has appointed Maj. John Hay, of Illinois, Secretary of Legation to Spain. Maj. Hay was Assistant Private Secretary to the late President Lincoln.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $1,191,010.

Commissioner Delano telegraphed to-day to Collector Nixon, of the Sixth Kentucky District, that the notice in print that all taxes are paid and stamps affixed to all spirits in a class B house, and that no other bonded goods remain therein, the law is fully complied with and the spirits allowed to remain.

THE REVENUE SUPERVISORSHIP.

Judge Emory, of Nashville, has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District of Tennessee, in place of Noah, resigned.

CLERICAL CHANGES.

Eleven clerkships in the Auditor's office were removed to-day, and twenty new appointments in that office. Tw

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1869.

HON. JOHN COVODE has been appointed Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and M. S. QUAY, Esq., of the Beaver *Radical*, has been made Secretary.

THE "uninstructed delegates to the Democratic State Convention" have called a meeting at the Bolton House, in Harrisburg, on the evening of July 13th, in view of which the *Telegraph* of that city asks: "What railroad influence is to be brought to bear? Is CASS or PACKER the instigator? And which of them can spare the most ready cash? Promises won't do."

THE Boston *Post* counsels the Democrats of Pennsylvania to nominate General HANCOCK for Governor; and they are assured that his nomination "will be hailed with delight by their brethren in every State in the Union" In other words, if HANCOCK will take the nomination and should he happen to carry the State, the Presidential nomination will be at his disposal. Such is the programme.

IT is a strange support that certain Republicans, who are rejoicing that the Convention rejected a resolution pledging the party to Economy, Retrenchment and Reform, are giving to GEARY and WILLIAMS. Those candidates have great reason for desiring to be relieved of *such* friends. So far as the Convention was concerned, it is proper to say that the blunder would have been rectified the next moment had there been an opportunity. But those Republican papers and journals who claim that the rejection of the resolution was a decision in favor of the corruptionists, and in this sense a victory, ought to realize that it was such a victory that no party can afford to repeat—a proceeding to be disavowed rather than made the subject for rejoicing.

IN a few days the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad will be merged into the Pennsylvania Central, and practically cease to exist as a distinct organization in the railroad world. A history of the rise, growth and absorption—we had almost said fall—of this road would read like a romance. Vast fortunes have been made by the advance of the stock in the markets, not alone by the early holders, but by the more recent purchasers. The price agreed to be paid by the Central—twelve per cent. on the common stock and Government tax—is a great one, but perhaps not too great. Two years ago the Fort Wayne managers offered to make this arrangement with the Central at *eight* per cent. without Government tax. This was rejected. A year later the offer at *ten* per cent. was renewed, and this too was rejected. A few months since, the offer at *twelve* per cent. Government tax included, was made, when the Central, probably perceiving that it would have to pay *fifteen* in the end, closed in, and swallowed up the Fort Wayne, at an annual sum exceeding by nearly half a million the price at which it might have made the acquisition two years ago. Interesting as these particulars are, they are by no means the most so of the many interesting things that a history of the Fort Wayne would disclose.

A GRIM JOKE.

We have waited to see what would be the best excuse offered for rejecting the resolution proposed in the Republican State Convention last week in favor of Economy, Retrenchment and Reform. Thus far the following by the Pittsburgh *Gazette* appears to be the only justification put forth for this remarkable proceeding:

> The amendment was offered by Mr. M. S. Quay, of Beaver, and sent to the Clerk's desk. It was such an illegible scrawl that the Clerk could not read it, and he sent it back to Mr. Quay, the supposed author, to read it himself. But even he had to give it up—and, confessing that it was proposer by an outsider in the lobby, this outsider was sent for, as the only man in Philadelphia who could decipher the manuscript. The outsider author at last came to the front and read his composition to the Convention. Most unfortunate disclosure! The thing was good enough in itself, but no respectable gathering of Pennsylvania politicians could stand the pittance as received. The amendment was promptly voted down, and its unhappy author, Mr. C. D. Brigham, the nominal editor of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, subsided forever from the scene! It was his first and last appearance on that stage, and on the whole was not a success.

Now, even if the above were strictly correct, we ought to be satisfied if others are. So far as we had any connection with the resolution we have every reason to be satisfied. It was simply this: When Major BROWN finished reading the resolutions as agreed upon by the committee, several omissions were immediately apparent, not the least being the failure to bring forward a resolution responding to the demand of popular sentiment for a distinct avowal in favor of Economy, Retrenchment and Reform. Conceiving that nothing could be more wise than such a resolution, we drew up the one in question and submitted it to a number of delegates, among others the Hon. M. S. QUAY, of Beaver. That gentleman, recognizing its wisdom, consented to offer it, and at the proper moment did so. Perhaps the hand writing was not the very best. For that or some other reason, the Secretary hesitated in the reading of it, whereupon Mr. QUAY came to the platform and read it to the Covention, not, however (that gentleman's voice not being particularly stentorian), so as to be understood by all the delegates. A call was made for another reading, and the resolution was again read by the Secretary (Mr. MORGAN.) That the editor of the COMMERCIAL was called upon to read the resolution to the convention, or that he figured before that body as the author or in any other light, is wholly untrue. Even if this had been the case, we fail to perceive how the rejection of the resolution would be any the less unjustifiable. To refresh the public mind, we give the resolution as offered by Mr. QUAY:

> *Resolved*, That the Republicans of Pennsylvania, responding to the demand of public opinion, pledge themselves to a reprehensible interest in the management of public affairs, and, so far as in them lies, to the performance of every abuse that can give rise to complaint.

We fail to perceive in the above resolution anything that should lead us to be ashamed of its authorship, or of having read it to the Convention, if such were the fact. If others find in its rejection anything to felicitate themselves or the party on, as a wise step, we certainly are willing they should enjoy all the advantages such a result confers on them or the party. We tried to place the party in a safe position before the people—and we leave it to fair minded men to determine how far we were wrong and how far the Convention was right, and how much strength its action is likely to confer on the party, in the opening canvass.

A GOOD SELECTION.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with its usual sagacity, has appointed J. N McCULLOUGH, Esq., General Manager of all its interests acquired under the lease of the Fort Wayne road. Mr. MCCULLOUGH's management heretofore of this road and of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh has been the subject of general encomium, and we congratulate the Pennsylvania Company upon securing his services.

We can all remember the condition of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road when, in 1858, Mr. MCCULLOUGH assumed its management as President. The stock had sunk so low that it was nearly out of sight, but by shrewd and careful management he soon succeeded in making it one of the best stocks on the New York market. The ability with which he managed to raise this road out of the mire attracted the attention of the New York interest in the Fort Wayne road; and they offered him the appointment of General Superintendent of their road, which he accepted, still retaining the Presidency of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The choice was a wise one as the result has proved; and the Fort Wayne stockholders fully appreciate the fact that to his management is chiefly due the present value of their stock.

The following statement, taken from *Poor's Railway Review*, just published, will show the advance made by this road since he took charge of it in April, 1864:

	1867.	1863.	1864.
Gross	$9,745,310 67	$6,132,933 74	$7,130,995 76
Net	1,966,911 90	2,106,093 78	3,019,067 13
	1866.	1867.	1868.
Gross	$7,467,217 56	$7,242,122 98	$8,041,180 70
Net	2,319,581 02	2,279,333 89	3,038,976 10

$8,485,062 56
3,280,534 98

It will be noticed that the earnings advanced from a little over five millions, in 1863, to over seven millions in 1864, and to nearly eight and one-half in 1865, the net earnings of the latter year being nearly as great as the gross earnings of 1862; and notwithstanding the general stagnation in business since the close of the war, these great earnings have been so well maintained that last year shows the enormous receipt of $3,041,180.

Mr. MCCULLOUGH was not a member of the Board of Directors of the Fort Wayne Road, and cannot be charged with being a party to the bartering away of that great interest.

The continuance of a successful career is all that should be desired by a reasonably modest man, and this we heartily wish to Mr. MCCULLOUGH on entering upon his new duties.

This appointment will meet the approval of all our great manufacturers and shippers, for it assures to them a continuance of the amicable relations hitherto existing between themselves and the officers of the Fort Wayne road.

DEMOCRATIC STATE POLITICS—AN INSIDE VIEW.

It will gratify the vanity of the Democracy of Pennsylvania to know that the policy they are likely to pursue at their coming State Convention is a subject attracting a great deal of attention outside the State, and eliciting the intervention of some of the shrewdest political managers of neighboring States. We have information, of a satisfactory character as to its truthfulness, that an attempt will be made at the Harrisburg Convention on the 14th of July, to forecast the complexion of the Presidential canvass of 1872, and manage that both in the interest of a particular candidate for the succession—not exactly to the Presidency, but to the precarious honor of a Democratic nomination for that high office. We deem it a duty, therefore, in the interest of a fair field and a square fight, to furnish to our political opponents that information they will seek for in vain in their recognized organs.

The proposition to nominate General HANCOCK for Governor is not a sudden impulse, looking solely to results in this State, but has for its ultimate object the nomination of the General in 1872 for the Presidency, by a Conservative or Democratic movement. Of course the first step, by those deep in the intrigue, is to show that General HANCOCK possesses a fair share of political strength in his native State, and this is to be demonstrated, if possible, by his nomination and election as Governor of Pennsylvania next October. It is in this view of his candidacy that the subject has attracted attention, and earnest supporters of its policy as a wise political movement, outside of the State. Some of the shrewdest New York managers are in it; and among its other promotors are prominent politicians in New Jersey, Washington City, Indiana and Connecticut. These gentlemen argue that if General HANCOCK, as a candidate in Pennsylvania, can make the first break in the list of great States that voted for General GRANT, and in his administration of Governor shall pursue a policy of expediency and wisdom, bearing the grand object of the scheme constantly in view, *nothing* can prevent his *nomination* by the opposition as their candidate for the Presidency three years hence. Southern politicians consulted on the subject, assert HANCOCK to be the most available man in their section. It is also believed by the New Yorkers that he is the best man to finish up the "Young Eagle of the West." They have no hope of carrying Ohio this fall, for the Democracy, but they think they can win in Pennsylvania with HANCOCK—and argue that success in this State and defeat in Ohio, will accomplish two important results: The effectual "flooring" of the "Eagle" and his schemes of semi-repudiation, and securing for HANCOCK a political prominence, based on the prestige of the first great success of the party since the elections of 1867.

We confess there is a degree of plausibility in the movement that argues well for its political foresight of those engaged in it, but the whole scheme hinges on two important events to transpire in this State—first the nomination of General HANCOCK two weeks hence, and his election in October. As to his nomination, it will meet the deadly opposition of the supporters of General CASS, but the HANCOCK managers expect to overcome this by a sudden rush and a hurrah in the Convention, and the liberal use of those influences potent in Conventions as well as Legislatures. They urge, too, what is probably correct, that General CASS has no strength with the masses of his party, and the movement in his favor, as well as that to promote the nomination of [illegible] to [illegible] entirely to the intriguing capacity of the personal friends of those gentlemen. It will be submitted to instructed delegates at Harrisburg that there is very little interest felt in the party as to who shall be nominated, and that the personal availability of the candidate, and the Presidential aspects of the nomination should determine the question, and then will come the panegyrics on HANCOCK—his fighting for the Union and the "nigger" in the army, and struggles against them in New Orleans. The gamut of his achievements will be run through—all, except his connection with the execution of Mrs. SURRATT. It is claimed for General CASS that he has already enough of instructed delegates to secure him the nomination, but we would hint to the General that he will find, in his hour of need, that these instructions have been discounted to a very large extent. Philadelphia will pour HANCOCK men into Harrisburg very much as she did into New York last July, and the political roughs of the peaceful Quaker City have a mode of argumentation that is of the most convincing character.

It is sufficient to say that those deep in the movement in the East anticipate no trouble in getting CASS and HANCOCK out of the way. They will argue to the delegates that neither of these gentlemen have expectations beyond the Governorship—although General CASS has been mildly suggested for Vice President—while the policy they recommend will give a national interest to the State canvass, and a Presidential candidate to Pennsylvania three years hence, just at the time when the next Gubernatorial term will expire. But General HANCOCK, we grieve to say, at last advices from the Department of Dakotah, was a little coy. To give up his commission in the army for a Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, would hardly pay, and he has therefore demanded assurances as to the probabilities of his receiving the Presidential nomination. On this point he is now being labored with, by letter and personal intercession. There seems to be at this moment a strong probability he will be made to see affairs in the rosy light of our Eastern politicians, and will give his assent to the plans of the chief operators.

Then comes up the question of his election; but there will be plenty of time to discuss that after the nomination, when the Republican party will take their place in the game.

Of the facts here stated in regard to the political policy of the opposition, we have not the slightest doubt. It is a current topic of conversation at the East, in Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and spices the interludes in the game of "brag" with which they beguile time at the Manhattan Club. As a fellow townsman of General CASS, and feeling sympathy with him in his railroad embarrassments—the natural consequence of the little bill he "whirled" through the last Legislature—we suggest that his friends should be on the alert. The only chance we can see for him is to place all his instructed delegates under bonds—not railroad, of course—to carry out the letter and spirit of their instructions.

Now that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company has been fully acquired by the Pennsylvania Central Company, the public are asking, what will be the next conquest of that great Company? Viewing the matter from a home stand-point, we should naturally say the Cleveland and Pittsburgh. Some may suppose that the acquisition of the Fort Wayne by the Central transfers the Cleveland and Pittsburgh to the latter; but this by no means follows necessarily, as the terms of the arrangement between the Cleveland and Pittsburgh and the Fort Wayne have been so frequently violated that it amounts to not more than a rope of sand. Therefore in acquiring the Fort Wayne the Central can not be said to have acquired the Cleveland and Pittsburgh. Where that Road is to go is yet to be decided. Looking to the fitness of things, we should say that the Cleveland and Pittsburgh ought to fall to the Connellsville combination, on which it would confer immense advantages—a link indispensable to its present plans and future operations, if the Connellsville is to keep up in the race which the great Roads are engaged in. But taking another view of it, we can see why the Cleveland and Pittsburgh will almost inevitably fall to the Central, if that great absorbent has not already made such a consummation certain.

A GREAT number of communications have been sent to us on the Soldiers' Monument question—generally going over the ground already discussed, some of them personal and wanting in the spirit which should characterize the discussion—which we are compelled to lay over. If any one has anything new to offer, and will do it in the proper spirit, we will cheerfully publish. Ditto of the Sunday question. All of which is the answer to correspondents who do not see their letters in print.

"THE rich are growing richer and the poor poorer," is the cry of the free trade advocates. But the income returns of 1868 do not bear them out. Take, for instance, the city of New York, where the income tax payers have increased in the past year nearly three and a half per cent., while the taxable income has increased twenty-four per cent. The number of tax payers in 1867 was 17,430, now it is 18,050; the income taxed was $68,045,862 in 1867, and is now $85,597,484; while the tax has increased nearly a million of dollars. The average income of each tax payer in 1867 was $3,900; now it is nearly $4,750.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Hon. John Covode Appointed Chairman.

PITTSBURGH, June 28, 1869.

Upon the Joint recommendation of Governor John W. Geary and the Hon. Henry W. Williams, I have appointed the Hon. John Covode Chairman of the State Central Committee.

JAMES L. GRAHAM,
President State Convention.

Gentlemen who were delegates to the late Republican State Convention are requested, without delay, to report to the Hon. M. S. Quay, Secretary of the State Committee, at Beaver, Pa., the names of the persons whom they may select to serve as members of the State Central Committee for their respective districts during the ensuing year.

JOHN COVODE,
Chairman R. S. Committee.

Reform Run Mad.

Miss Susan B. Anthony is out with a paragraph in the *Revolution* recommending that married people should no longer sleep together; that every man, woman and child should have a bed to him or herself; that those who are just going to housekeeping should buy no double beds; and she exclaims with enthusiasm, "Cribs, cots and single beds for health and happiness!" Poets, both male and female, have often sung of "love in a cottage," but they always insisted on placing them beside a rill. Here is the paragraph upon which she bases her advice:

> The *Lancet of Life* says: "More quarrels arise between brothers, between sisters, between hired girls, between apprentices in machine shops, between clerks in stores, between hired men, between husbands and wives, owing to electrical changes through which their nervous systems go by lodging together in the same bed, than from all other causes combined. Nothing that will so derange the nervous system of a person who is obliged to sleep in a room full of others, and in bed with another person who is absorbent in nervous force. The sentiment that 'two may as well sleep together. One will thrive and the other will starve,' is the law, and the social life it is death to almost universally."

When the *Revolution*, in revolving, has overturned double-beds and scattered their contents promiscuously on the floor, or bundled them off to other rooms, and single beds packed them safely in cribs—imagine them "reaking" at each other through the rain!—what will she do next? The mind staggers at the thought of what the next reform will be. And after all—though Miss Anthony may not believe it—it is time enough to sleep alone when you are in your grave.

The Monument Question—A New Proposition.

A writer in the *Chronicle* suggests that a portion of the Soldiers' Home fund be appropriated toward purchasing a site for the proposed Soldiers' Monument, and says: The location proposed is the triangular lot at the head of Smithfield street. While it is not very inviting at present, it may be so in the future. The removal of the railroad tracks from Liberty street, the paving of the street with the Nicolson pavement, the gradual attraction of the retail dry goods and other trades to that thoroughfare, may be safely anticipated. If these expectations are realized, the site would be a desirable one, as it would be in the business center of the city, and would also be in the direct course of strangers and travelers to and from the railroad. The suggestion may take definite shape in a few days, and until that time further comment is unnecessary.

Explanation of Mr. Raymond's Death.

A letter from New York in the Boston *Advertiser* presents the following theory of Mr. Raymond's sudden and almost unexplainable death:

> Last winter when in Washington on a brief visit, just before the inauguration, I believe, he met with a severe fall which injured him about the head and shoulders so much that he was obliged to keep his bed for several days. The physicians now say that in this fall the basilar veins connecting with his brain were hurt much more seriously than was thought at the time. And their theory of his death is that through the constant agitation of the brain since then, those injured veins had gradually become more and more diseased, weaker and thinner, until the quick rush of blood to his head, when he leaped over to the top of the boat on the door of his house on that Thursday night, burst them, and caused his sudden death.

The new Secretary of the Navy is spoken well of by his neighbors. Thus the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "He has not been one of the noisy politicians, but his services to Republicanism have been energetic, earnest and judicious. His modesty has kept him in the background, when less worthy men have been made conspicuous by the want of that quality. His experience as a lawyer and a business man will be found to qualify him well for the administration of a government department; and his steady independence and self-reliance will, we are confident, make him a most efficient chief of the navy. President Grant knew his man well, when he called Gen. Robeson to his Cabinet."

A "REPUBLICAN FROM THE START" wants us to ask whether those Republican papers and leaders that have consumed tojolly over the rejection by the State Convention of the resolution favoring Economy, Retrenchment and Reform, do not mistake the temper of the people? He further wants to know whether they are not opposed to the election of Geary and Williams, and but magnify the blunder of the Convention to insure such a result? This is a fresh query, and our correspondent is at liberty to form his own conclusions.

A FLEET of steamers are to be put on between Boston and Philadelphia for carrying coal. The first has been completed. The enterprise will do away with the immense fleet of sailing vessels that has for many years been doing this coal carrying business between Philadelphia and Boston, and in expediting the transit of large masses of coal in times of scarcity, will prevent the extortionists and monopolists from imposing upon customers.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* understands that the friends of Gen. ROSECRANS will present his name as a candidate for Governor before the Democratic State Convention on the 7th of July. It is claimed that if selected he will receive an outside vote that will secure his election.

THE Philadelphia cattle market bill is to be presented in the next Legislature, and its projectors are arranging for its passage. Stock raisers should see to it that this bill does not become a law, as it imposes a heavy tax on cattle sent to Philadelphia for a market.

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED—On Friday morning, June 18th, twenty minutes before one o'clock, Caroline Amelia, beloved wife of Charles W. Robb, Esq.

The beauties of nature endure but a brief season; the fragrance departs from the blushing rose; death divests it of its loveliness; the falling leaf, the fading flower, serve to remind us of the mortality of man. Scarcely a week has elapsed since we gathered round a lovely grave, and consigned to the silent tomb the subject of this tribute. Gifted with rare musical genius, her accomplishment elicited the highest encomiums from all who listened to her rolling and majestic strains. Fond and ardent in her attachments, agreeable and affable in manners, her loving traits of character endeared her to all who enjoyed the pleasure of her friendship. A devoted wife, sacrificing and ever ready with a willing hand and bright smiles, to banish all the traces of care from off his furrowed brow; his sorrows were her sorrows. But weep not, bereaved husband; dry thy falling tear, for her's is the conquering crown, her's the joys of heaven. The little prides of the household, owing to the tenderness of years, are rendered incapable of realizing the irreparable loss they have sustained in the removal of her who sympathized with them in their little grievances incidental to childhood.

Where thy mother? Point them to bright mansions, where angels witnessed that triumphal entry and planted that beautiful flower to bloom with greater fragrance beside the pure and crystal waters that flow in Eden of God. But awake her not, for we laid her to rest in that beautiful city where the dead are guarded by Heaven's sentries and seraphim chant a solemn requiem.

Life's battle is o'er, the countless slain
Have gone to their eternal rest;
No storm shall beat nor billows roll
Across the spirits of the blest.

L. D. M.

The Aboriginal Strawberry Growers.

It curiously conflicts with our customary notions of the Indians to learn that they were once great strawberry raisers in Rhode Island. Roger Williams, in his letters descriptive of Narragansett, says of this berry: "Growing naturally in those parts, it is of itself excellent, so that one of the chiefest doctors of England was wont to say that God could have made, but God never did make, a better berry. In some parts where the natives have planted I have seen as many as would fill a good sized ship within a few miles compass. The Indians bruise them in a mortar and mix them in meal, and make strawberry bread." Strawberry Indian bread, in more senses than one! We shall think better of the redskins after this.

ONE of the most powerful labor organizations in this country has been formed by the journeymen shoemakers of Massachusetts, under the title of Knights of St. Crispin. The guild now comprises about 50,000 members, 40,000 of whom are employed in the boot and shoe producing towns of the Bay State. The object of the Association, as set forth in the preamble of the Crispin constitution, is "to protect its members from injurious competition, and to secure thorough unity of action among workers in boots and shoes in every section of the country." The principal article of the constitution forbids members to teach any part of boot and shoe making without permission of the lodge expressed by a three-fourths vote, though a father is allowed to teach his own son. No foreman, agent or manufacturer is allowed to work in any shop. The Crispins are quite powerful politically, and entirely control the local elections in several of the large towns of Massachusetts.

PACIFIC RAILWAY FREIGHT CHARGES.

The Exorbitant Tariff on the Whisky Shipment to San Francisco.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

An article in the COMMERCIAL of the 25th, showing the extraordinary charges on a shipment of whisky made by Joseph S. Finch & Co. to California, by railroad, has elicited much comment. Thirty dollars, in gold, per barrel, is indeed an exorbitant charge. I supposed at first, that there was some mistake in the statement, but on inquiry I found it was correct. Where, then, are the great advantages we expected to derive from the completion of this national highway? Where the great impetus to our manufacturing interests by the facilities to be obtained for traffic with the Pacific coast? Certainly not in the opening of the Pacific Railroad, the giant but beardless pet of the government.

This whisky could have been shipped by rail from Pittsburgh to New York, thence by sea to Australia, thence to England, back to New York and Pittsburgh, from Pittsburgh via New York again to California, and from there to China or Japan, traveling a distance considerably greater than the circumference of the globe, for a less money than it cost to ship it by a continuous line of railroad from Pittsburgh to San Francisco. And this is the great improvement that is to develop our resources, and give renewed life and vigor to manufacturing interests! But it is difficult to understand the object of the managers in adopting such a policy. It certainly will not increase the business of the road. The shipment in question, I believe, was the first made from this city by railroad to California, and will, I have no doubt, be the last under existing arrangements. What, then, is to be done? Must Pittsburgh and the other great manufacturing and commercial cities of the interior, quietly submit to this great gigantic swindle? Or, will the cities of the Atlantic seaboard have undisputed sway in grasping the entire trade of the great and growing trade west of the Rocky Mountains? These are questions for our business and public men to answer.

It is time that so long as the rates of freight to the Atlantic remain as they are, our great facilities for manufacturing many staple articles will enable us to secure a share of the California trade. But we have no security that even this outlet will not be virtually closed against us. The consolidation of railroad interests traveling westward, together with the influence of rival interests in the East, may force us to adopt the Pacific Railroad or abandon the trade altogether. The latter will be the result unless our business men speak loudly on the subject, and procure through our representatives in Congress such legislation as will relieve the Pacific Railroad a benefit as near as possible, alike to the whole United States.

M. H.

PITTSBURGH, June 28, 1869.

WASHINGTON AND BEAVER POLITICS.

The Senatorial and Representative Question—The Unexpended Balance.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Senatorial and Legislative conferees of Beaver and Washington counties meet at the Monongahela House on Wednesday, the 30th inst., for the purpose of adjusting the apportionment of members for each county. According to the last census, Beaver has a little more than two-thirds the population of Washington county, and during the third Senatorial term Beaver county was to have two. That would be giving Washington county two members, two thirds of the time, and Beaver county one ratio, which would be about a fair proportion according to the population of each county, although many of our people in Beaver county insist that we should have two representatives all the time, when we have not got the Senator. They ground our claim upon a very liberal Republican majority, which looks very reasonable, also, as Washington county would be helpless without it. The Washington County Convention of 1867 have instructed their conferees to claim the Senator and two thirds of the Legislature. I hope the conferees from Washington county will not insist upon having two representatives. As we had the Senator last we cannot ask or claim it now. As the people of Beaver county will be perfectly satisfied with marching under the two rebels, and if that is not acceded to by the conferees for more than one thousand votes short for the Washington county members next October, which will make their election very doubtful. This is not the threat, but merely fact. There is another thing the people of Beaver county are in earnest about, and a large majority will not vote for any member of the Legislature or Senator unless the candidate pledges themselves in writing that they will use their best efforts to have the law changed, so that the funds in the State Treasury can be used for the benefit of the State instead of going to enrich the State Treasurer, enabling that official to corrupt our law makers and bring disgrace on our party.

JUSTICE.

BEAVER, June 24, 1869.

PERSONAL.

Though Mr. Raymond had lately given evidences to close observers of a tendency to apoplexy, he was not known to have had any antecedent such an attack. He had been ailing, and, during a few weeks past, with a sort of stiffening or a paralysis of his fingers, after long writing, and fearing a chronic affection like similar to that which had several months before prostrated Mr. George Jones, the publisher of the *Times*, he obtained medical advice, and lived very temperately. He was also, a few days ago, as he was riding down to his office, he remarked that he never felt more vigorous than he then he did then. That day he, himself, wrote the leading portion of the *Times* editorial page, and displayed all his usual remarkable vigor and resource. It is a striking fact that this sudden fatal attack was the first illness Mr. Raymond had endured during his eighteen years' editorship of the *Times*. He had not lost a day or the control of a faculty by disease.

A letter from Washington says: Old Caleb Cushing seems to be looming up here again; he is getting into the confidence of the highest people of the Government, and appears to be consulted on the most important matters of policy. What is very singular, too, he is the bosom friend of both Fish and Sumner, who represent widely different interests. One day he is closeted with Fish, congratulating him on his masterly foreign policy, and the next he is in confidential confab with the lion Charles, who, it is said, regards his utterances as those of an oracle.

A motor Voodooist, Jack Goine, has just died in New Orleans. For two days previous to his demise the most singular and ludicrous incantations were going on around his couch. All the lesser lights of Voodooism in the city were summoned to attend him, and the old man's spirit wrestled most manfully against the approaches of death. He had come to the conclusion that he was gifted with perpetual life, it seems, and that many years ago a charm had given him by an old sage of his faith. It was made of a huge beef heart doctored by many a magic spell and filled with herbs of curious virtue. It was covered with crape and hung at the head of his bed. As long as it was kept there untouched, the life and energies of the old man would survive. But if unqualified hands should touch it, its virtue would soon disappear and his life would fail a sacrifice. A few days since the old man on which the heart hung gave way, and of course it had to be taken up and replaced. The next day he died, full sick, and despite all the virtues and incantations of his faith has died.

ANNA SURRATT, daughter of the late Mrs. Surratt, was married on Thursday, in St. Patrick's Church, Washington, to Mr. W. P. Taney, a chemist, employed in the Surgeon General's office. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Walter, Mr. Surratt's spiritual adviser. The marriage was strictly private, even the usual publication of the banns having been dispensed with by Archbishop Spaulding. The couple immediately started on a bridal tour through the Northern States.

Grant, the assassin of Pollard, is to sing in a church choir in New York, and subsequently fill an engagement with the Lindley opera troupe.

The Boston Baby Show, under the management of Mr. C. St. John, closed on Monday night last, when the awards were made as follows:

Triplets—Nellie Hope, Norah Faith and Hannah Charity Coughlin, of No. 5 Brookfield, six months old, the only premium for this class.

Twins—James L. and George W. Duval, five years old, sons of George H. Duval, of Chelsea, first premium.

Handsomest Girl—Allie E. Stratton, twenty months, daughter of Alfred A. Stratton, of Boston (who lost both arms in battle in June, 1864), first premium.

Handsomest Boy—Clarence McGuire, three years old, son of Rebecca McGuire, Boston, first premium.

Fattest Baby—R. N. Ash, Somerville, nine months, first premium.

Smallest Baby—Alice Hilloch, Charlestown, ten months and five days old, weighing four pounds—only one pound when born, first premium.

The above premiums were awarded in money, and the prize babies, and all the others mentioned (numbering 172), were severally presented with silver cups. According to the Boston *Post*, an exhibition of colored babies will take place some time next July.

JOSIAH QUINCY, in a communication to a Boston paper on moderate houses for moderate means, illustrates a point as follows: "Nothing can better illustrate the effect produced by virtuous and benevolent citizens, who are willing to devote part of their time in superintending and managing gratis' the accumulations of moderate men, than the history of our savings banks. One of the original managers of the Provident Institution told me that at a meeting of the Board held the evening before the day when they were to commence receiving deposits, a discussion took place as to their prospects. Some thought that they could not inspire confidence enough in the working classes to induce them to trust the institution with their money, but Mr. John Lowell, who was renowned for his enthusiasm and sagacity, was of a different opinion, and declared that he believed that the time would come when they would have the management of the last twenty thousand dollars. What would those gentlemen have thought if it had been told them that during the life of their treasurer, the now venerable James Savage, there would be a hundred millions of dollars deposited by more than three hundred and eighty-three thousand depositors, and that the banks of Massachusetts, after paying the State a tax of seven hundred thousand dollars, had divided in one year over five millions of dollars among people of moderate property!"

EVEN so good a man as General Dix was guilty of a little flunkeyism before he left Paris. He was entertained by a number of Americans at a public dinner, where he made a speech devoted principally to Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugenie, and to setting forth their claims upon the esteem of the American citizens. One special reason why he thought the Yankees ought to love Napoleon was, that he receives them liberally at his court balls. "We are invited," said Gen. DIX, "to participate most liberally—far more liberally than at any other court in Europe—in the hospitalities of the Palace. I have myself, during the two years and a half of my service here, presented to their Imperial Majesties more than three hundred of our fellow citizens of both sexes, and a much larger number presented in former years, have during the same period, shared the same courtesies."

IT is estimated that the total amount of sugar of all kinds produced in the world is 2,800,000 tons annually. The United States consumes 350,000 tons, and Great Britain 689,000 tons. The consumption is increasing annually—the gain in this country from 1867 to 1868 being 67,000 tons. Of the total production the island of Cuba has hitherto supplied one-third, and this supply will now be measurably cut off. The Southern crop last year was altogether about 100,000 tons, leaving more than 200,000 to be supplied from abroad. They are beginning to raise sugar in Florida.

STEAM PLOW.

Interesting and Successful Experiments

Col. WM. E. Patterson, from Leeds, England, put in operation a steam plow at Alston, N. J., on Tuesday last, in the presence of a large concourse of people. It was built in England, cost $15,000, and the Government admitted it duty free.

The machinery is by no means complicated. At opposite sides of the space to be plowed are two steam engines upon wheels. On the trial on Tuesday they stood three hundred yards apart. The plow has six shares. It is a distinct piece of mechanism, and is fastened to a steel wire cable extending between the two steam locomotives across the ground to be turned over. It is literally a shuttle-cock between two steam battledores. It moves at the speed of a hundred yards a minute, turning six furrows a foot each in width and eight inches in depth. Its average work, therefore, is twenty acres per day. The locomotives are snug machines, capable of being applied to many useful purposes independent of duty as steamplowers.

A man rides on the plow as it crosses the soil. Gen. Capron essayed a trip or two, guiding the machine like an expert upon a velocipede. One or the experts who mounted it just after him had less good fortune. One of the diggers struck a buried boulder. When an irresistible body strikes against an immovable one, a rumpus must be the result. In this case, the man upon the machine was slung high into the air. The concussion broke off two of the teeth of the digger, but as new ones immediately replaced them, the accident was a matter of little consequence.

Of this large tract of ground much is virgin soil.

The trunks of many cedars, showing slight evidences of decay, were brought to light by the steam plowshares. These were crunched by them as if they were mere tough wood. The soil above them is largely made up of decayed vegetable matter, and in the opinion of all who were present it will need but little produce in it enormous crops. A digging machine accompanies the plow, intended for use in soil where roots and stones are obstacles to the course of the plowshare. This is a wonderful apparatus. It so triturates the stiffest soil that a Yankee might put it into bladders and vend it as a substitute for snuff. To work it costs extremely little. Anything answers as fuel, and at the rate of twenty acres a day a large estate is soon put under cultivation. The locomotives are then ready for ordinary duty to grind, thrash, saw or mash.

THE PETROLEUM TRADE.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Compared.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* claims for that city the honor of being the great oil mart of the country. For a long time Pittsburgh was the great manufacturing point for the crude material, but now Cleveland, it is claimed, is refining nearly double the amount she is. The correspondent says:

There are several reasons for this, but the principal one is that Cleveland has done it legitimate. whilst Pittsburgh has done a speculative business. Parties in Pittsburgh make contracts mature, Cleveland, on the other hand, means "oil," and the result has been that she has caught up, passed, and finally nearly doubled her rival in actual shipments. This speculative mania has had the effect of causing violent fluctuations in the market, both in crude and refined; in fact it is almost impossible to buy "spot" oil and leave a margin for a rise to work on. This state of things is to be deplored, for, of course, it has no doubt that the legitimate dealers will come out all right.

The Broad Gauge Church—A Card.

SALEM, OHIO, June 26, 1869.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your paper of yesterday we see a communication from our place signed H. H. H., in which some one in a covert manner, under an assumed signature, states that we are members of an organization known as the *Broad Gauge Church*, etc. In order to set ourselves in a proper light before the community, we would merely say that this is untrue. We are not and never have been members of such an organization. As to our views on the Sabbath, we would cite "H. H. H." and others to the 14th chapter and 5th verse of Romans.

Very respectfully,

C. TOWNSEND,
T. E. VICKERS.

P. S.—I would further state that my name is not on the petition (referred to by H. H. H.) praying the Board of Education to suppress the reading of the Scriptures during school hours. Respectfully, &c.,

C. TOWNSEND.

THE recent rains have raised serious doubts concerning the crops, the effect being decidedly unfavorable to their maturing, wheat especially.

Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.
SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.
ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—F. H. COLLIER.
SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.
CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
TREASURER—J. F. DENNISTON.
REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—ALEXANDER HILAND.
COMMISSIONER—C. B. BOSTWICK.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL MCCLURE.

EFFERVESCING BI CARB. POTASH,

English—Price, 50 cents per Bottle.

RUBBELL'S PREPARED WHEAT, fresh—10 cents per pound.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT, $1 00 per Bottle.

300 TOOTH-PICKS IN A BOX—10 cents per Box.

BLAIR'S LIQUID RENNETT—25 cents per Bottle.

DISINFECTING POWDER, 2 pounds in a Box—50 cents per box.

AMERICAN CO.'S TOILET SOAPS, equal to English—at card prices.

ENGLISH TOILET SOAP—a large variety, at

RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,

44 SIXTH STREET, above Penn, Pittsburgh.

BACKACHE.

Pains in the Back, Hips or Groin are in almost every instance caused by some disturbance of the Kidneys or Bladders.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Are peculiarly adapted to complaints of this nature. Ever since the introduction of these celebrated Pills, no one Diuretic Medicine has effected so many remarkable cures, or become so universally popular. They never fail when taken according to direction. Great care is taken in their composition. What they contain they always do. They contain nothing injurious, being purely vegetable—so harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They are adapted to all ages. Can be given to children with perfect safety, and being sugar coated, preserves all their qualities and makes them easy to take.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Cure Gravel, Dropsy, Non-retention of Urine, Strangury, Diabetes, Obstruction or Inflammation of the Bladder, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Can be had at any Drug or Medicine Store, or from the Proprietor,

Geo. A. Kelly,

WHOLESALE

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Government Bonds

We will Register all Kinds of Government Bonds

FREE OF CHARGE.

This gives the holder Absolute Security against Theft, Loss or Destruction.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS. tf

Holders of Coupon Bonds,

5-20s of 1862,

Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for Registered Bonds.

LATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 28, 1869.

The course of the money market during the month of July is very difficult to predict. The New York *Times* thinks it probable that the heavy dividend disbursements of the first week of the coming month will materially influence the supply of money for reinvestment or temporary use in Wall street, and that the expenditures of the Government, under the appropriation acts of Congress, for the new fiscal year, will tend to keep down the currency balances in the Treasury. We look, however, for no material change in these balances, and it would be well for the Stock Exchange and also for our merchants, in view of their fall engagements, to bear in mind that no such absorption as the present of the greenback and National bank circulation aggregating $656,000,000, exclusive of $50,000,000 greenback certificates, has been known in the summer season since the close of the war. The banks of the city of New York have their entire circulation now in the hands of the public, and they hold at present but an inconsiderable amount of the circulation of the country National Banks. They hold only $9,612,000 in greenbacks and greenbacks 7 cents. The Treasury, in all its depositories, holds about $10,000,000 in greenbacks and National bank notes. This time last year the Treasury held about 30,000,000 of these notes and the New York banks $72,501,000 in greenbacks and their per cent. certificates. The credits of the Southern cotton crop mainly, and the rapid growth and property of the Great West in part, have absorbed this difference of $34,000,000. We begin to believe that the actual business of the country is outgrowing its present volume of circulation; and the surprise is that this widening field of employment for our paper currency should not tell more emphatically upon the market, as well as relative value of gold. It may be said that the condition of our foreign trade balances demands a large amount of the latter per annum. But the returns of the fiscal year now near its close will show that this demand has been scarcely one-half that of the previous year—about forty against eighty millions—and that this year the loss by export, if such employment for gold may be termed a loss any more than the shipment of other American commodities, is from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 below the year's production of the precious metals in our Pacific States and Territories. It may be replied, that this is accounted for by the larger remittances of the United States five-twenties the present year. Grant that the fact so: it is equally certain that substantial value has been received in exchange for a large portion of these remittances in other stock securities in the shape of railway iron, and other metals and material which have served us in the extension of our railway system and in various other improvements first paying large commissions during the process.

—Government bonds opened strong and closed firm. The purchase of $1,000,000 of bonds by the Treasury and the ease in the money market have caused the little uneasiness among the short interest which was rapidly increased during the money stringency, and there is a good demand for bonds at the advanced rates.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	121½	121⅝	121¾
1862 5-20's	121⅝	121¾	121⅞
1864 5-20's	117⅛	117¼	117⅜
1865 5-20's, old	119⅛	119¼	119⅜
1865 5-20's, new	119⅛	119¼	120
1867 5-20's	119⅛	119¼	119⅜
1868	119⅛	119¼	119¼
10-40's	108⅛	108⅜	108⅜
Gold	137⅛	137¼	137⅜

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	June 28.	June 28.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	136⅞	137⅜	⅜	
U. S. 6s, 1881	121⅝	121¾	⅛	
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	121⅝	121¾	⅛	
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	117⅛	117¼	⅛	
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	119⅛	119¼	⅛	
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1865	119⅛	119¼	⅛	
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1867	119⅞	120	⅛	
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1868	119⅝	119¾	⅛	
U. S. 10-40s	108⅝	108⅝	⅛	

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 28, 1869.	10 A M	10 30 A M	12 M	1 P M	2 P M	4 P M
New York Central	197⅛	197⅝	198	197⅞	198	198¼
Erie	96	96¼		96⅛		
Harlem	140	140		140		140½
Reading	98	98¼		97⅞		97⅞
Mich. Central		128		128		
Mich. So. & Ind.	107⅛	107⅜	108¼	107⅝	108	108⅛
Illinois Central		142½		142½		
Cleve. and Pitts	101½	102		102		102
Fort Wayne	156⅞	155		155		154
Chicago and Rock Island	97½	97⅝		97⅝		97⅝
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	95¾	96		96¼		96¼
Cleve and Toledo		94¾		94¾		
Rock Island	119	119⅛		119⅛		119⅛
Toledo and Wabash		72½		72½		
Toledo and Wabash, pref		79		79		
Chicago and Alton	160½	161		161		
St. Paul	76¼	76¾		76¾		77
St. Paul, preferred	86	86		86		
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾	33		33		
Pacific Mail	98¾	99		98⅞		98⅞
Western Union Telegraph	39	39⅛		38⅞	39¼	
Adams Express	68¾	69		68¾		
Merchants Union Express	16	16⅛		16⅛		
American M. U. Express	43¾	44		44¼		
Wells, Fargo Express	42¾	42¾		42¾		
United States Express	68	68		68		
Gold	137⅛	137⅜		137⅜		137⅜

* Ex-Dividend.

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	195½	196¼	¾	
Hudson River	164⅝	165½	1⅛	
Harlem	140	140		
Reading	98¼	98¾	½	
Mich. Central	128	128		
Mich. So. & N. I.	106⅝	106¾	⅛	
Illinois Central	142	142½	½	
Cleve. and Pitts	101	102	1	
Fort Wayne	156⅞	156⅞		⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	97¼	97⅝	⅜	
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	95¾	96¼	½	
Cleve and Toledo		94¾		
Rock Island	119	119⅛		⅛
Toledo and Wabash	72	72¾	¾	
Toledo and Wabash, pref	78	79	1	
Chicago and Alton	159½	161	1½	
St. Paul	76¼	76¾	½	
St. Paul, preferred	86	86		
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾	33	¼	
Pacific Mail	98	98¾	¾	
Western Union Telegraph	39	39		
Adams Express	68¾	68¾		
Merchants Union Express	16	16		
American M. U. Express	43¾	43¾		
Wells, Fargo Express	42¾	42¾		
United States Express	68	68		
Gold	137⅛	137⅜		

—The New York *Times* of Saturday morning notices the decline in the new Tennessee bonds as follows: The State bonds were again lower on Tennessees, the new being sold down with much boldness, and, so far as we are able to trace the movement, mainly *for the short account*, the combination, if not organized in Tennessee, being chiefly composed of Tennessee speculators, to the damage of the credit of their own State. In our information may possibly be at fault, but so much is certain, that nothing has occurred in the finances of the State, since January last, when the coupons were promptly paid, either in respect to the extent or sum total of the whole debt, or the taxable resources of the State over and above the obligations of the solvent and prosperous railways, to meet their respective quotas of half yearly interest, to justify the low figure for the bonds made on the Stock Exchange yesterday and to-day.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

Gloucester Fish Market.

[For the week ending June 24.]

Georges Codfish—Last sales at $6 87½. Market firm. Mackerel—Shore in light receipt; none in first hands; last sales at $18 75 for 2s, $11 25@25 for large and medium 3s. Fresh Halibut—To light receipt the present week and prices have advanced; sales of Georges at $6 50 ₰ cwt. Sm. Kd. Go—market dull; last sales at 10½@ ₰ lb. Oil—Cod 90c ₰ gal.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

Toledo Grain.

TOLEDO, June 28.—Flour sales. Wheat 4@5c better and active; amber at ⅔ white Michigan ready for sale. No. 1 white $1 40; No. 2 red $1 32. No. 2 red $1 28. Corn 1c better and active. No. 1 mixed 76c; No. 2 do 75c; rejected 73c. Oats 1c better; Michigan 65c. Rye in good request; none offering. Barley dull.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, June 28.—Cotton firmer at 22½@23c; receipts 1,000 bales; exports 482 bales. Flour—No change and a firmer feeling. Wheat—new $1 10@1 20. Corn—sales at 70@75c. Oats—nothing doing inactive. Hay $25 and dull. Bran $21 and dull. Oil meal—sales at $1 50 @1 62½. Lard—Bacon firm and unchanged; shoulders 16c; clear 19c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 28.—Wheat—Amber, quiet and weak; extra white $1 08; No. 1 do $1 05; No. 1 amber $1 03@1 05.

COUPONS,

Gold and Bonds,

BOUGHT AT

HIGHEST QUOTATIONS.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

CORNER FIFTH AND WOOD STREET.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First-Class Gold Bonds,

Principal Payable in Gold in Fifty Years. Interest Payable in Gold in New York or London, Free of United States Taxation.

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Co.,

Runs a FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BOND, secured by the Railroad, Branches, Depot Grounds, Rolling Stock, Equipment and Franchises of the Company.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT,

Yielding in Currency nearly Ten per Cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES:

J. EDGAR THOMSON, of Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES L. FROST, of New York City.

Considering the nature of the security offered, the feasibility and assured success of the enterprise, and the certainty of immediate and ample returns from the traffic of the road, we regard these Bonds as among the best ever offered on the market.

Government Bonds and Gold will be received at their market price in payment of these Bonds without commission.

S M'CLEAN & CO.,

No. 25 FOURTH AVENUE,

Sole Agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 137⅜.

NEW YORK, June 28—P. M.

MONEY.

The money market was very easy at 7 ₰ cent. currency during the morning, but after one o'clock the rates of interest began to harden, and about the time of bank hours the stringency was greater than at any previous period since the money pressure. The rates on call were 1-32 ₰ diem and 7 ₰ cent., and interest, and 5 and 6 ₰ cent. flat, the latter equal to 182½ ₰ cent. ₰ annum. The stringency is understood to be wholly artificial.

STERLING

Firm at 109¾@109¾.

GOLD

Dull; opened at 137¼, advanced to 137⅜, fell to 137¼, and closed at 137⅛. Customs receipts $1,000,000. Clearances $47,000 000. The Government sold a million at 137 and 137 1-32 100. It is stated the Westphalia takes $618,000 to Europe to-morrow.

GOVERNMENTS

Opened buoyant and closed lower under the stringency in money. Sixes, 1881, coupon, 121⅝@121¾; do '62, 121⅝@121¾; do '64, 117⅛@117¼; do '65, 119⅛@119¼; do '65, new, 119⅛@119¾; do '67, 119⅝@119¾; do '68, 119⅝@119¾; 10 ens, 108⅛@108⅜; Pacific 6s, 106@106⅛.

STATE BONDS

Weak: Missouris, 91; old Tennessee 62; new do 57½; old Virginia, 58; new do, 62; old North Carolina 50½; new do 52¼.

STOCKS

Were unfavorably affected by the money pressure, and generally 1@2 ₰ cent. off from the highest rates of the day, closing unsettled. Bidding. Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 96¾.

Canton 62¾; Cumberland, 31; Western Union Telegraph, 38¾; Quicksilver, 18; Mariposa, 8; preferred, 20; Pacific Mail, 98¾; Express, 68¾; Adams Express, 82½; American, 43; United States, 74¾; Merchants' Union, 16¼; New York Central, 197⅛; Harlem, 140¾; Hudson, 195½; Reading, 98¾; Erie, 96¼; Michigan Southern, 107⅝; Illinois Central, 142; Michigan Southern, 108¼; Illinois Central, 142; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 102; Chicago and Rock Island, 97⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96¼; Chicago and Northwestern, 82¾; preferred, 94½; Rock Island, 119⅛; St. Paul, 76¾; preferred, 86; Toledo and Wabash, 72¾; preferred, 79; Terre Haute, 35; preferred, 60; Chicago and Alton, 159½; preferred, 160; Cleveland and Toledo, 94¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 32¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 101½; Fort Wayne, 156⅞.

MINING SHARES

Coppers at Boston—Copper Falls, 8; Franklin, 15; Bonanza, 8; Hancock, 35; Minnesota, 15; Quincy, 70. Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $2,067,258; payments, $2,047,886; balance $87,223,459.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 28, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Firm at par buying and ¼ premium selling.

LIVERPOOL—Quiet at 9 30@9 50 for fair to choice spring extras.

WHEAT—Moderately active; sales of No 1 at 1 25@1 27; No 2 at 1 18@1 19; rejected at 1 01@1 03; 26,000 bushels at $1 23 this afternoon and nominally $1 22 and nominally $1 20 this evening.

CORN—Unsettled and active; sales of No 1 at 71¼@ 72c; No 2 at 71@72c; rejected at 64@66c; no grade at 68@70c; closing at 72c bid; No 2 this afternoon easier; sales of No 2 at 70½@ 71c bid.

OATS—Active and firm; higher; sales of No 2 at 61⅜@62c cash.

RYE—Steady and quiet; sales of No 1 at 91@91 c, closing at 91@ 92c.

BARLEY—Nominal at $1 65@1 80.

HIGHWINES—Dull at 94c.

CHEESE—Dull at 20c.

SUGARS—Quiet; Cuba, molasses 8c@8¼ 00 Sugar 12⅝@13¼c for fair to choice.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork nominal at $30 25. Lard 19½c. Sweet pickled hams 15½@16½c; dry salted shoulders 12¼c loose.

CATTLE—Dull at $3 75@5 62½ for butchers' stock; $6 37½@7 for do in sacks; 7 75@8 for shipping. Hogs—Dull and easier at 5 50@5 70 for fair to extra. FREIGHTS—Quiet and steady.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Cotton steady; better; sales 6,000 bales at 30¾@31c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 10,000 bbls; dull and 10c lower; sales 7,000 bbls at $6 90@7 45 for superfine State and western; $7 15@7 70 for extra State; $6 75@6 70 for superfine Western; $7 25@7 70 for white wheat extra; $7 25@7 for round hoop Ohio; $6 75@7 50 for extra do; $7 15@8 for fair to good to choice do. Rye flour steady; sales 300 bbls at $5 25@6 25. Corn meal quiet. Whisky dull at 95c. Grain—Wheat—receipts 37,000 bushels; 10c lower; sales 30,000 bushels at 75c for western in store; 77@77½c for do afloat. Rye nominally unchanged. Barley dull. Malt dull and firm at $1 25@1 27 for western. Receipts of corn 110,000 bush; opened 1@2c better and closed 1c under the advance partly lost; sales of 78,000 bushels at 64½c for new mixed western via canal; 66@66½c for new do via railroad, closing 1@2c under the extreme quotations. Receipts of oats 46,000 bushels; 1@2c better; 35,000 bushels at 75c for western in store; 77@77½c for do afloat. Beef steady; sales of 400 bbls at $10 50@11 for country mess; $12 50@13 for city do; $14 50@15 for extra mess; $16 50@17 for extra prime. Cut meats dull; sales of 150 pkgs, at 13½@14¼c for shoulders and 16½@16¾c for hams. Lard dies firm; sales 120 boxes ice cured at 16½@16¾c. Lard steady; sales of 400 tierces at 19¼@19½c; 100 bbls at 19¾@20c for steam, and 19¾@20¼c for kettle rendered. Bulk steady at 16@16½c for Orleans; 16½@17c for Cincinnati. Freights to Liverpool quiet and firm; shipments 40,000 bushels wheat; 1,000 per sail, 9d per steam.

LATEST—Flour market closed 5@10c lower; wheat quiet and heavy at $1 43 for No. 2, and $1 47@1 48 for No. 1 spring. Rye quiet and firm at 95c. Corn dull and 2c lower for Western. Oats dull at 75c in store and 77c afloat for Western. Corn dull at 65@66c for new; 70@71c for old. Pork steady and 50@75c for do railroad. Pork rather more active and steady; sales of 500 bbls at $30 25@30 50 cash and $31 20 check Wednesday. Beef dull and nominally unchanged. Cut meats dull and heavy. Lard heavy at 19¾@19¾c for prime steam. Whisky dull and nominally unchanged. Lard heavy at 19¾@19¾c for fair to prime steam. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Beeves for the week 5,324. With 2,888 on sales to-day the market was lively, and good droves were 1@2c higher, but the rest of the rivet late. There was an advance of fully ½c on fat cattle, in consequence of the unfavorable weather, the extremely hot weather and over-stocked sheep market tends to check the demand, and the light stock to supply nearly meets the demands. The quality has been to-day rather inferior, as more good cattle than there were but one or two very superior lots on sale. The extreme range was 13@16c, closing the bulk of fair to good stock at 15@15½c. Milch cows—200 head offered, brought 16c, except 75 extra fine animals, scant 8 cwt., which sold at $100@110 per head. Veals—Receipts, 1,200 head, with 30 head 7½ cwt at $10 each; a lot of Texans, 60 head, brought 14½c, while 70 Kentucky calves, 6½ cwt, averaged 15c.

Sheep—Extremely depressed; totals for the week 29,825, of which 8,706 arrived for to-day's market, besides 2,000 left over from Saturday. The pens are full, and buyers unwilling to operate. The hot weather is spoiling tons of mutton on butchers' hands, still the feeling is decidedly against the sale of sheep alive at 8½@8¾c, and so many thin sheep that 8¾@9c or $6 50@7 50 per head are the best that will bring. Trade is the hardest of the season; very few sheep sold in car lots, and the prices are nominal, 7½@ at $3 each; one car 8½@8¾c; one car 8¾@8¾c; one car Indiana 90 lbs 6c. Lambs are also depressed; receipts from Canada and Kentucky. They are worth 10@10½c for choice No. 1 drawn; 9½@10c for fair to good; 9c for 56 lbs at 10c. 100 Kentucky 61 lbs 10c; 115 State 57 lbs 9½c.

Hogs plenty; 30,500 coming in for the week, and 5,000 arrived to-day. They are dull and 1@2½c lower, with a new prime at 9½c; general selling at 9@9½c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—Tobacco in good demand at full prices. Cotton nominal at 29c. Hemp dull; common sold at $190@195. Flour firm and unchanged; superfine $4 75@5 75; extra $6 00@6 25. Wheat dull; No. 2 fall 90c. Wheat unchanged; fl 12½@1 15; prime to choice $1 18@1 19; fancy $1 25@1 30; choice to fancy $1 26@1 45; fancy $1 50; fancy new red and white $1 60. Corn in demand and higher; 68@68½c for choice to fancy white in bulk; 75@77c for do in sacks. Oats higher; 56@58c for choice white; fancy do held at 60c. Oats higher and in demand; 60@65c for mixed, 62@66c for choice and fancy white. Rye lower; sales at $1 05. Whisky steady at 94c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Provisions inactive and not so strong; pork sold at $33 50. Bacon sold in a small way at 16@16½c for shoulders, a decline; 18c for clear rib sides; 18½@18¾c for clear sides. Lard—other sales at 18½c for choice; 19c asked for keg. Cattle unchanged at 3@7c for inferior to extra choice. Hogs in good request at 7½@8c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—Flour unchanged; family $6 75@8 25. Wheat dull at $1 20@1 25 for No. 2 and 1 for do; $1 40@1 50 for fancy white. Corn dull at 70@ 70½c. Rye dull at $1 00@1 05. Cotton 32c higher and dull at 30c. Provisions—Mess pork dull at $30 50@31. Lard dull at 19½c. Bulk meats dull and unchanged in consequence, but holders generally firm; no sales. Butter firm and unchanged. Sugars firm and unchanged. Groceries steady and in fair demand. Gold 137. Sterling. Money market easy.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 28.—Flour—market very quiet and prices are nominally unchanged. Wheat—the market is firmer and steady. No. 1 red is worth $1 33. No. 2 do $1 25. Corn firmer and better; No. 1 mixed 72c; No 2 do 70@72c. Oats—demand moderate and the market quiet; held at 66c for No. 1 State. Rye—there is not much demand, except in a small way and the market is nominal. Barley—there is at present no inquiry; sales at $1 12½@1 13. Petroleum—market dull and inactive; crude lower; held at 26 35; refined 29@29½c. In a small way; no transactions for the eastern market.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—Flour favors buyers. Wheat dull; sales of new white at $1 80. Corn opened firm but closed dull and heavy; sales prime white at 86@86c; yellow 86@86c. Oats dull at 70@72c for Md. and Pa. Rye heavy. Provisions easier; mess pork $31@31 50. Bacon—Jobbing sales of clear rib sides at 18½@19c; clear 18½@19c; hams 22@23c. Lard 20c. Whisky nominally $1 05 and scarce.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The dry goods trade is quite languid, but prices nevertheless are firmly maintained for cotton fabrics. Prints remain unchanged; bleached muslins we have to report ½ ₰ yard advance from the lowest, on fruit of the Loom, Masonville, Lonsdale and Hill's Semper Idem.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 28.—Flour dull and prices unchanged. Wheat unsettled at $1 25 for No. 1; $1 21¾ for No. 2. Oats nominal at 59@60c for No. 2. Corn, rye and barley nominal. Grain freights quiet and unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—Superfine flour $4 25. Wheat —red $1 15; white $1 25. Corn 66c. Oats 70c. Rye $1 25. Leaf tobacco steady; sales 122 hhds at 5@9½c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $33 50. Bacon shoulders 16½c; clear rib 19c; clear sides 19½c. Lard 19½c. Sugar cured hams 19½c. Highwines 93c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Beeves moderately active but prices unsettled and lower; sales 1,700 at 7½@ 9½c for extra western steers; 7@8½c for fair to good do; 6@6½c grass for common do; 12@13c for cows. Hogs lower; sales 4,000 at $13@13 75 ₰ cwt for corn fed.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Flour more doing and prices well maintained. Wheat very quiet; red $1 40 @1 50. Corn in limited demand for mixed western at 80@86c. Oats steady; western 76c. Provisions unchanged. Petroleum easily; crude 25½@27c; refined 31@32½c. Whisky unsettled at 99@94c.

For Additional Telegraph Markets See First Page.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 28, 1869.

River still falling, with five feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 78° at 5 P. M. C.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., June 28, 1869.

River twenty-three inches and rising fast. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 74° at 6 P. M.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., June 28, 1869.

River stationary, with three feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 78° at 4 P. M. W.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, June 28, 1869.

River on a stand, with about five feet of water. Weather cloudy; thermometer 76° at 6 P. M. C.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., June 28, 1869.

Boats passed down to-day: Telegraph at 10 A. M. Passed up: Kenton at 7 P. M. River falling. Weather very warm and cloudy and showery. H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Electo.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chieftain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Allens May.....Flanegan.....Geneva.
Belle Vernon.....Darragh.....St. Louis.

Departed.

Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Franklin.....Hartley Marks.....Geneva.
Chieftain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
New State.....Muhleman.....Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Five feet four, and falling.

The marks last evening indicated five feet four inches and falling. During the afternoon we had heavy rains, sufficient, we think, to give us a few inches more water. Trade on the landing was dull. Freights continue very scarce. The arrivals include the Belle Vernon, Capt. Darragh, from St. Louis.

The steamer Belle Vernon left Cincinnati on Friday, and is now due.

THANKS.—We are indebted to our friend Armstrong, of the steamer Belle Vernon, for a bunch of bananas.

JEFFERSON is the name selected for Capt. G. W. Reis's new mountain steamer being constructed at the landing.

The personal friends of Captain Donaldson are making up a purse to present to his wife for her heroic devotion during the trial.

The Leonidas, Capt. Robert Greenlee, is loading at Cincinnati for New Orleans as an independent packet.

AMONG the first boats due are the Belle Vernon, from St. Louis, and the Argosy, from Cincinnati.

The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial delivered to subscribers on the arrival of the mail.

The Mary Davage, Capt. James Sheddon, passed Evansville on Friday *en route* for St. Louis.

The steamer Argosy, Captain G. D. Moore, was announced to leave Cincinnati on Saturday, positively.

The favorite packet Wanamita, Capt. C. A. Travis, leaves this day for St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul.

NORTHERN LINE OR SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS, —Through receipts given to all points on the Upper Mississippi to St. Paul at the lowest rates, by the Northern Line Packet Company.

The punctual packet Allena May, Captain Flanegan, takes her departure this day at four P. M. for Cincinnati and Geneva. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

CHARTERED.—The steamer Saluda has been chartered to run between Cairo and Memphis trade during low water. From present indications the Saluda will have to wait some time before that season arrives.

The Zanesville packet for this day is the Hartley Marks, Capt. Hartley, at four P. M. This boat has superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers and shippers. The first clerk is Mr. Johnson, who will see that passengers have the best of attention.

The favorite passenger packet Wanamita, Capt. C. A. Travis, leaves this day for Louisville, connecting with the Evansville packet for a pleasant trip to the Upper Mississippi. This boat is one of the best of her class afloat, and is in charge of carefull and attentive officers. Her first clerk is Mr. George L. Reppert, a gentlemanly officer. Depot foot of Grant street.

The attention of Odd Fellows and others is called to the advertisement in our river column in regard to the grand excursion and picnic of the new building at Monongahela City. The first-class packet Gen. Pike, Capt. Charles, has been engaged for the occasion. There will be a good time and no mistake. Let all that can attend attend to-day.

SURVEY OF THE OHIO RIVER.—The official survey of the Ohio River, giving the names of the landings and distances from Pittsburg to Cairo, has been printed in neat and convenient form for the pocket, and can be had at the counting room of the Commercial. The survey, which is based on the only Government survey ever made, it will be found valuable to steamboatmen and others.

THE Allegheny Valley Railroad, States Mail Line, from this city to Brownsville and Geneva, will be found the cheapest route. The line is composed of the following new side wheel steamers, viz.: Electo, Capt. Donaldson; Chieftain, Capt. Phillips; Belle Vernon, Bennett, Capt. G. W. Clarke. These boats are in splendid order, and will leave this city daily at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. For further information apply to the agents on the wharf-boat, or personally of Capt. J. L. Moorhouse, Esq., who is the general agent.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co.

J L Moorhouse, 2 bbls eggs, 20 do do whisky; J W Montgomery, 17 sks flour, 1 bbl and 2 kgs do; Dilworth, Speer & Co, 12 do do do; McHenry & Hood, 63 sks do; Hood, Bell & Co, 1 bbl do; Wm Thaw, 1 do do; Taylor, Ihl & Co, 1 do do; Wm Phillips, 1 do do; Wm Flannigan, 1 do do; Wm Graham, 1 do do; Wm Graham & Co, 1 do do; Wm Graham & Co, 1 do do; Wm Graham & Co

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Monthly Meeting—The Decease of John Quinn, Esq.—The Right of Way Over Cherry Alley—The Soldiers' Monument—Nicolson Pavement on Fifth Avenue—The Proposed Sunday Demonstration—Resolution of Protest—The Supply of Water for the Outer Districts—The Turnpike Companies—Opinion from the City Solicitor—Wooden Buildings—"Point Park" Project and the Monument—Report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform—Street Matters—Miscellaneous Business.

A regular monthly meeting of the Select and Common Councils of Pittsburgh, was held in their respective chambers, City Building, on Monday, June 28, 1869, at two o'clock, P. M.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES MCAULEY - - - - - President.
E. S. MORROW, - - - - - - - Clerk.

Council was called to order at the usual hour, and on a call of the roll by the CLERK, the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Ahl, Ashborn, Armstrong, Brown, Coffin, Craig, Dickson, Edwards, Gallaher, Gross, Hallman, Hartman, Jones, Kehew, Kirk, Lambert, Laughlin, Lifted, Lloyd, Marshall, Morrow, Murray, McClelland, McEwen, McMahon, Ogden, Phillips, Rafferty, Reis, Schmidt, Scully, Shiras, Shipton, Torrens, Wainwright, S. J., Watson, White, Wilson, Zorn, and McAuley, President.

The minutes of the meetings held May 31st and June 15th, were read and approved.

THE DECEASE OF JOHN QUINN, ESQ.—RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Mr. RAFFERTY presented the following:

"Decease of John Quinn, late member of Select Council from the Fifth (old Third) ward, city of Pittsburgh.

IN MEMORIAM.

WHEREAS, The Almighty in His inscrutable wisdom has removed from among us John Quinn, one of our members of the Select Council of the city of Pittsburgh, and we deem it proper to pay a tribute to his memory; therefore,

Resolved, That our Council, in the death of John Quinn, has lost a valuable and efficient member, one whose knowledge of municipal business was comprehensive and thorough and whose advice and opinion on the same were sound and correct, being based on an experience gained by several years of membership of the body, and in the discharge of the duties of the various positions he filled in our city government which he filled.

Resolved, That the community has by his death lost a worthy, honest and reputable citizen, and his family a kind husband and affectionate father.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our condolence and sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and also that they be entered upon the minutes of Council.

On motion of Mr. SHIPTON the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

THE RIGHT OF WAY OVER CHERRY ALLEY—REMONSTRANCE.

Mr. SHIPTON presented a remonstrance from the citizens residing on Cherry alley in opposition to the proposed grant of said alley to the Connellsville Railroad Company for the purpose of laying a railway track thereon. Referred to the Railroad Committee.

Also, petition for two gas lamps on Grant street between Fifth avenue and Diamond alley. Referred to Gas Committee.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT—THE LADIES EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ASK COUNCILS TO SELECT A SITE IN PITTSBURGH.

The PRESIDENT read the following, which he said had been handed to him by a lady:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN: After waiting two years in hopes that our Councils would offer us a suitable site for our Soldiers' Monument, and not being offered, we determined to decide the matter as soon as we would receive our charter. Accordingly a meeting of the association was called for June 19th—*not an informal meeting*, as some have chosen to call it—but officially called through the press three days before. At this meeting eight of the ladies voted for the Cemetery, there being eleven present, confirming our vote taken twice before with the same result.

As it was a Pittsburgh enterprise, gotten up and carried on so far by Pittsburgh ladies, we do not now feel like revoking our action and making a present of our hard earned money to decorate their Commons. It was acknowledged by a prominent official of Allegheny, a few days ago, that they had understood before the Fair that the monument was to be erected in the Cemetery or they would have helped us.

Now, we appeal to you, gentlemen, for a suitable site for the monument in Pittsburgh, or, if you have none, that you purchase us one and by this means relieve us from much persecution. Feeling sure that our city fathers will sustain their reputation for gallantry and liberality, we have the honor to wait for the present, hoping to hear from you soon.

Yours respectfully,
CITY ATTORNEY.
EXECUTIVE COM. ALLEGHENY CO. MON. ASS'N.

PITTSBURGH, June 28, 1869.

The communication was received and filed.

NICOLSON PAVEMENT ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Mr. WHITE, petition for the Nicolson pavement on Fifth avenue, from the Diamond to Ninth streets. Referred to Street Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BROWN, resolution authorizing the Controller to issue his certificate on the Mayor in favor of John G. Brown, Clerk of Courts, for the sum of $79 20, contingent fund, for the opening of Hatfield street. Read three times and passed.

Also, a petition for the repeal of an ordinance providing for the grading and paving of Twenty-seventh street, from Penn street to the Allegheny river.

Also, the following resolution in reference to the same:

Resolved, That the City Engineer be instructed to withhold the advertising for proposals for the grading and paving of Twenty-seventh street until such time as the Council shall direct. The communication was accepted and the resolution passed finally.

COMMITTEE TO SECURE A SITE FOR THE MONUMENT.

Also, the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That a joint committee, consisting of two members of the Select and three members of the Common Council be appointed to confer with the corporators of the Allegheny Cemetery Association for the purpose of having the Monument located in the city of Pittsburgh on public property, or on a lot of ground to be provided by the city, and that said committee be instructed to report to Councils at as early a day as practicable such site as will be acceptable to said Association, and if the same be not contemplated by them to sell, then upon what terms and price the same may be purchased by the city for the purpose aforesaid.

Read three times and passed, and Messrs. Brown and Littell appointed on behalf of Select Council.

REMONSTRANCE.

Mr. HARTMAN, a remonstrance against the erection of an iron-clad building on Forbes street. Referred to Fire Service Committee.

A NUISANCE.

Also, a communication and petition in reference to an alleged nuisance on a vacant angular lot on Webster avenue below Fulton street. Accepted.

Also, a petition authorizing the Street Commissioner to remove all the unsightly objects on said lot, which constitute the people a nuisance. Passed finally.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.

Mr. AHL, petition from Messrs. Wells & Co. for the privilege of erecting iron-clad buildings to their works in the Tenth ward. Accepted.

Also, an ordinance providing for the erection of the aforesaid iron-clad buildings as additions to their works.

The rules were suspended and the ordinance read a third time and passed finally.

THE APPOINTMENT OF A BUILDING INSPECTOR.

Mr. JONES, a communication from a number of contractors and builders of the city requesting Councils to consider the question of the appointment of a building inspector. Accepted.

Also, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk be notified to inform Common Council that Select Council will go into joint session at half-past three o'clock for the purpose of electing a building inspector.

Mr. JONES moved the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

THE PROPOSED SUNDAY DEMONSTRATION—RESOLUTION OF PROTEST.

Mr. WHITE the following preamble and resolution:

Resolved, That the Councils of Pittsburgh heartily approve of the action of the Mayor and the Councils of Allegheny City, requesting citizens not to engage in the proposed celebration of the Fourth of July upon the Sabbath, and approve of the recommendation of Monday, the 5th prox., as the day upon which to celebrate the Fourth; and moved its adoption.

Mr. SCHMIDT thought the Council had no right to interfere in the matter, and moved to lay the resolution on the table.

THE YEAS AND NAYS.

Mr. WHITE called for the yeas and nays on the question to lay on the table, and they resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ahl, Ashborn, Comn, Rees, Schmidt, Shipton, Wainwright, S. J., Watson, Zern—Total, 9.

NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Brown, Craig, Dickson, Edwards, Gallaher, Gross, Hallman, Hartman, Jones, Kehew, Kirk, Lambert, Laughlin, Lifted, Lloyd, Marshall, McClelland, McEwen, McMahon, Ogden, Phillips, Rafferty, Scully, White, Wilson, McAuley, President—Total, 27.

So the resolution was not laid on the table.

Mr. WHITE then moved for the third reading and final passage of the resolution.

Mr. McCLELLAND called for the yeas and nays on the question. They were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Armstrong, Brown, Craig, Dickson, Edwards, Gallaher, Gross, Hallman, Hartman, Jones, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Lifted, Lloyd, Marshall, Morrow, Murry, McClelland, McEwen, McMahon, Ogden, Phillips, Rafferty, Scully, Wallace, Wilson, McAuley, President—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Coffin, Rees, Schmidt, Scully, Shipton, Wainwright, S. J., Watson and Zern—10.

So the resolution was adopted.

THE CITY DIGEST.

Mr. SHIPTON, a resolution authorizing the Controller to issue his warrant on the Mayor in favor of J. F. Slagle, Esq., City Solicitor, for the sum of $99, amount of compensation allowed for digesting the City Ordinances and Acts of Assembly, and charge the same to Contingent Fund. Read three times and passed.

HUCKSTERING IN THE MARKET.

Mr. OGDEN, the following:

Resolved, That the Market Committee, in conjunction with the City Solicitor, be and are hereby requested to prepare an ordinance to effectually prevent huckstering and forestalling of the city markets.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved to lay the resolution on the table, as an ordinance was on the book covering the matter.

Mr. OGDEN stated that the present ordinance had been decided defective and the city thrown into costs in a case recently appealed to Court, and at the suggestion of the Mayor he had introduced the resolution in order to prevent huckstering, which was more prevalent now than ever.

The question on Mr. RAFFERTY'S motion to lay the resolution on the table was decided in the negative.

Mr. RAFFERTY then called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. KIRK here windrew his second to the motion to lay the resolution on the table, whereupon Mr. PHILLIPS moved that the resolution be read a third time and passed.

After some discussion, Mr. GALLAHER moved to refer the resolution to the Ordinance Committee, in conjunction with the Solicitor, to examine and report on the matter. Carried.

THE OPENING OF DIAMOND STREET.

The PRESIDENT, a communication from J. F. Slagle, Esq., City Solicitor, in reference to the assessment of city property for the widening of Diamond street. Accepted.

Also, an ordinance authorizing the Controller to issue his warrant on the Mayor in favor of J. F. Slagle, Esq., for $6,020, amount of assessment of city property for opening and widening of Diamond street, and charge the same to contingent fund. Read three times and passed finally.

SCHOOL ALLEY.

Mr. McMAHON, petition for the opening of School alley, between Davidson and Walls streets, Seventeenth ward. Referred to the Street Committee.

NEW STREET IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

Mr. SCHMIDT, petition from residents of the Sixteenth ward in reference to the opening of streets through the Woolsayer tracts of land in accordance with plans laid out some years ago. Referred to the Street Committee.

HAZLETT STREET.

Also, a petition for the opening of Hazlett street, Sixteenth ward. Referred to the Street Committee.

RAILROAD STREET.

Mr. McCLELLAND, petition for the indefinite postponement of an ordinance providing for the grading, paving and curbing of Railroad street, between Twentieth and Thirty-first streets. Accepted.

Also, an ordinance providing for the repeal of the ordinance alluded to above.

Mr. PHILLIPS said it did not require an ordinance to repeal the former ordinance. He suggested that the gentleman make a reconsideration of the previous action of the Council.

Mr. McCLELLAND then made a motion to reconsider the previous action of the Council. Carried.

The same gentleman then moved that Select Council non-concur in the action of Common Council in passing the ordinance, and also that it be laid on the table. Carried.

VEHICLES ON THE STREETS.

Mr. COFFIN, an ordinance to amend section twenty-one of the City Code, relating to carts, carriages, &c., standing on the public streets, and taking from the Street Committee the power to designate the places for vehicles to stand on the streets. He moved the third reading and final passage of the ordinance.

Mr. GALLAHER moved to refer to the Ordinance Committee.

The question on Mr. COFFIN'S motion was taken, but there being objection, the ordinance was laid over under the rule.

Mr. KIRK moved a suspension of the rules in order to pass the ordinance finally. Lost, the resolution laying over.

Mr. McAULEY (Mr. LITTELL in the chair) presented the bill of Henry Snively, Esq., County Recorder, amounting to $86 20, for recording ordinances, &c. Passed finally.

REPORT OF THE WOODEN BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The Wooden Building Committee reported adversely to the request of Wm. McCully & Co., for the privilege of erecting an iron-clad building in the Twelfth ward. The report was accepted.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved that the ordinance providing for the same be adopted.

Pending the question, on Mr. RAFFERTY'S motion, Mr. HARTMAN moved to lay the ordinance on the table. Agreed to.

In all of which business not otherwise noted, Select Council concurred, and on motion adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. A. TOMLINSON.....President.
H. D. MCMASTER.....Clerk.

The CLERK called the roll, when the following members answered as present: Messrs. Shelly, Anderson, Arnold, Barton, Batchelor, Bell, Berger, Black, Boggs, Booth, Carroll, Carroll, Chiselett, Dain, Dalzell, Dunseath, Dunseath, Gerner, Gildenfenney, Hare, Houston, Hutchison, Jahn, Jamison, Jones, Kremer, McCandless, McCleave, McClean, McMeane, McMasters, Meanor, Moore, Moorhead, Morgan, Nixon, Palmer, Pearson, Penney, Potts, Reed, Rook, Rosewell, Sims, Scott, Verner, Vick, Welsh, Welsenberger, Wilson, President—41.

NAYS—Messrs. Albeitz, Bulger, Daub, Gerner, Jahn, Kremer, McCarthy, McClaren, Rook, Weisenberger—10.

So the action of Select Council was concurred in.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION.

When the ordinance granting to Hussey, Wells & Co. the right to lay a railway track, &c., as passed in Select Council, was read, a very warm discussion ensued. A motion to lay upon the table was lost, as was also a motion to refer to the Committee on Wooden Buildings—the latter by a vote of 20 yeas to 22 nays. The action of Select Council was then concurred in.

REFERRED TO ABOLISH A COMMITTEE.

Mr. McCANDLESS, having opposed the "iron clad" grant to Hussey Wells & Co., and deeming the Wooden Building Committee no longer of use, moved that it be abolished.

The PRESIDENT declined to entertain the motion unless reduced to writing.

Mr. McCANDLESS the put his motion on paper, when the President decided it out of order, and the matter dropped.

Communication from Mayor Brush:

To the President and Members of Select and Common Councils:

In reference to the City Code, page 222, it says: "The police force shall not consist of more than one to every 1,000 of the number next being sufficient to protect the citizens from rowdyism, &c., I have, with the approval of the Police Committee, appointed twenty-two additional men, and have the entire force placed as follows:

Forty-one officers and four lieutenants go on duty at 2 o'clock P. M., in the old city proper, and remain on duty until twelve o'clock, P. M.; forty-one officers and four lieutenants, go on duty at 6 o'clock, P. M., and remain on duty until 6 o'clock A. M.; eight officers on the Sixth avenue beat, from 7 A. M. until 6 P. M. At the Mayor's office, seven officers, one chief, one captain and one relief captain. Total number in old city proper 106 men, six officers and one lieutenant in Lawrenceville. Five officers go on duty at 2 o'clock P. M.; two in Lawrenceville one in Bloomfield; one from the Cemetery gate to the Sharpsburg bridge, remaining on duty until 12 o'clock P. M.; two men go on duty at 8 o'clock P. M., and remain until 6 A. M.

Three officers and one Lieutenant are stationed at East Liberty; two go on duty at 2 o'clock P. M., and two go on duty at 8 o'clock P. M., and remain on duty until 6 o'clock A. M. There is one officer stationed at Oakland from 12 o'clock M. until 10 o'clock P. M.; also two officers stationed at Upper Works district from 2 P. M. until 12 o'clock P. M.

Total number of police one hundred and twenty-two.

Hoping the above will meet with your approval, I remain,

Respectfully yours,
JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor.

Mr. HARE presented an ordinance fixing the police force at one hundred and twenty-two men. Read three times and passed.

REPORT OF SURVEY COMMITTEE.

Mr. CHISLETT, Chairman of the Survey Committee, presented ordinances and plans for the opening of Bates and Atwood street; Forty-third street, from Butler to Davidson street; and Main street. Also, for opening Puckety road, and changing the name thereof to Lincoln street.

The plans were approved, and the ordinances read three times and passed.

The plan of Crescent street was presented and laid over.

The plan of Shady lane was presented and approved.

Mr. CHISLETT presented a communication from J. H. Shoenberger, Esq., asking for the opening and straightening of Church street, Seventeenth ward. Referred to Survey Committee.

Also, petition to have surveyed certain streets in the Thirteenth ward. Referred to Survey Committee.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

Mr. MORGAN read the report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

To the Honorable, the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

Your Committee, appointed by joint resolution of Councils, beg leave to report that they have partially attended to the duties; have examined into the conduct and management of the Allegheny and Monongahela Ferries, the Diamond Markets, and the conduct of Horace Snowden, late Acting Harbor Master, and James Blackmore, late Acting Weighmaster of the city.

The Allegheny wharf, during the last fiscal year ending February 1, 1869, netted to the city treasury the sum of $255 55, which your Committee think should have been very much if the business of the Wharfmaster had been attended to. We find that the wharf has been used by persons for years without paying anything for its use. Commencing at the eastern line, we find some person using it for a stone yard. Then Brown & Co. occupy a space 300 by 75 feet for depositing the refuse of their rolling mill, for which they don't pay, and the use of the wharf by other parties is out of the question. We think they should pay for it at least one-half the amount it could be rented for from other parties. The ground they use is very low, and is covered by water several times during the year. Then comes J. N. Shuman's freight yard, who uses a space about 400 by 100 feet, for which he pays the paltry sum of $150 per year. Mr. Shoenberger could not rent the amount of ground he occupies for $2,000 per year from private parties. And, taking into consideration the fact that he uses it for a flagstone yard, and that he unloads and works his stone upon the ground without having to employ teams to haul them, your committee would recommend that the Allegheny Wharf Committee be instructed to increase his rent to $2,000 per year. Until you come to the Sixth Ward, Mr. Chas. Bird & Co. are supplied by parties for the storage of oil in barrels and empty barrels, and for cooper shops and other purposes, for which a large rent is paid. Just below the bridge comes D. Leonard, who occupies a space about 100 by 76 feet, for which he pays the insignificant sum of $50 per year. Mr. Leonard heretofore rented a piece of ground about the same size at the corner of Penn street, which he built upon the wharf, for which he paid $200, and moved off of it because he could get the wharf for one-tenth that sum. Then comes a long distance the wharf is occupied by old Hatfield, as a private dock, and the Allegheny Wharfmaster does not collect anything. Then comes Hussey, Wells & Co. on the wharf, by 70 feet, for the storage of various articles used in the machine business, for which he pays $100 per year, and other parties for the storage of lumber, for which they pay a very small amount. Then comes the Cemetery wharf, employs two men, one to level the dirt, and the other to weigh it, and the only chief business appears to be to smoke and sleep in the Wharfmaster's office. Since your committee was raised a good many reforms have been commenced on the wharf, and the result of Wharf Committee will compel them more to the business than the committee of last year. Your committee would recommend the Wharf Committee have one of their number at present employed upon the wharf discharged, as his services are entirely useless and his wages could be saved to the city.

We next come to the Monongahela Wharf and find the lower end covered with old pieces of machinery, boilers and curb stones, which have been deposited there by Mr. Bird, the roller, the owner informs us, he pays storage for the firm engaged in the lower business. The boiler remains on the wharf and the city receives no benefit. The Wharfmaster says he does not know the owner and he still allows it to remain. As we go up the wharf towards the Monongahela Bridge, we find it made a depository for cinders from the different establishments between Liberty and Ferry streets, and also by parties who occupy it for the storage of lumber, and one party—G. W. Gill—pays $1 per year for a spar yard and gang plank factory, which covers a space about forty by one hundred feet, which he pays the paltry five dollars per year. The same sized piece of ground could not be rented for less than one hundred dollars per year. Above the mouth of Ferry street the wharf is in good order and repair. We find that the Wharfmaster enforces any part of an ordinance which suits himself and allows the other parts to be violated with impunity. For instance, the Ordinance for the Government of the Wharfs, Sec. 9 reads: "All metal and blooms discharged on the Monongahela Wharf shall be discharged from the Ferry and Penn street, shall be ranked compactly at least three feet high opposite the forward notch of the boat discharging, sixty feet from the water's edge on the paved, and thirty feet therefrom on the unpaved portion of the wharf. It shall be charged wharfage at the rate of twelve and a half cents per ton for every day it shall remain on the wharf after three days, and fifteen cents per ton for every day exceeding six that it may remain." All engines, boilers, millstones, and other articles not enumerated, shall be charged wharfage at the same rate as pig iron. It shall be the duty of the proper wharfmaster to remove at the cost of the owners all articles mentioned in this section that may have remained more than three days on said wharf, and find the wharfmaster does not pay attention to the above law, as the owners are not notified at any point on the wharf without regard to the ordinance. Your committee would be informs your committee; collects any wharfage. If this ordinance was observed, as many hundred dollars might find its way into the city treasury, and if the wharf were rented, particularly the Allegheny, at one-half the price of private property, it would, we think, be a source of revenue to the city.

We find the Diamond markets very well conducted with the exception of the immense gas consumed by the butchers. Some of them use more gas which is paid for by the city, than their leases call for that they occupy. We would recommend the Market Committee to have the gas fixtures altered so the gas jet at the stalls nearest the street could be shut off and thereby prevent the prodigal use of gas as at present. We also recommend Councils to abolish the office of Clerk of Markets, and compel the superintendent to attend to his duties as one officer about the markets, is, by the opinion of your Committee, all that is if the office is abolished it would save $1,000 per year to the tax payers. Your Committee find that Horace Snowden has not attended to parties using the streets for railroad switches to the sum of $50 which he has forgotten to pay into the treasury where it properly belongs. We would recommend to Council that the City Solicitor be instructed to proceed and collect the same from the parties responsible. We also find that the following parties and firms use the streets for switches for which they do not pay a cent: Hussey, Wells & Co., Keystone Bridge Co., and Kier, Foster & Kier, each one switch; C. H. Armstrong, Laughlin & Co., and Bell & Co., each two switches. Your Committee would recommend that proper steps be taken to collect the amount due from the above parties, and in case they refuse to pay, that the Street Commissioner be instructed to take up the switches from the streets and collect the same from the parties. Your Committee intended to report more at length on other matters connected with the city government and the conduct of some of the city officials, but could not get the data in time for this meeting, and therefore respectfully ask the acceptance of this as a partial report.

Very respectfully,
B. W. MORGAN, Chairman,
EVAN JONES,
THOMAS J. GALLAHER,
S. MORROW.

Mr. POTTS objected to that part of the report recommending the abolition of the office of Clerk of the Markets. He thought the city would lose more than it would save by that operation.

Mr. MORGAN stated that the Superintendent could attend to all the duties. The Clerk was not employed four hours in the day, and received one thousand dollars per annum.

Mr. McCANDLESS, as a member of the Allegheny Wharf Committee, stated that the Messrs. Shallenberger paid all the rent the committee demanded of them—two dollars a foot. If the Councils were going to pass a resolution of censure, the committee would have to submit. But he thought that the committee should not be censured without a hearing.

Mr. MORGAN supported the correctness of the report, and, unless some further action was taken on the adoption of the report, and the continuance of the committee, it was unanimously adopted.

NICOLSON ON SMITHFIELD STREET.

Mr. REED presented an ordinance for Nicolson pavement on Smithfield street, from Water to Liberty. Laid over.

MAIN STREET.

Mr. CHISLETT, an ordinance opening Main street, in the Seventeenth ward. Laid over.

Mr. HARE offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Fire Alarm Telegraph be instructed to have a fire alarm at the foot of Forty-fifth street.

Referred to Committee on Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Mr. PEARSON, petition to open a street from Hazelwood Station to the Four Mile Run road.

Referred to Survey Committee.

THE SUNDAY CELEBRATION.

The resolution passed by Select Council, approving of the resolution passed by the Council of Allegheny, requesting citizens not to join in the proposed celebration of the Fourth of July on the Sabbath, and recommending Monday as the proper day, was read.

A motion was made to concur, and objections being made by Mr. McCARTHY, the yeas and nays were called, and the call responded to by members. The yeas and nays resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Barr, Barton, Batchelor, Bell, Berger, Black, Boggs, Booth, Carroll, Caskey, Chiselett, Dain, Dalzell, Eildenfenny, Hare, Houston, Hutchison, Jamison, Jones, McCandless, McClean, McMeane, McMasters, Moorhead, Morgan, Nixon, Palmer, Pearson, Penney, Potts, Reed, Rosewell, Sims, Scott, Verner, Vick, Weldon, Welsenberger, Tomlinson, President—41.

NAYS—Messrs. Albeitz, Bulger, Daub, Gerner, Jahn, Kremer, McCarthy, McClaren, Rook, Weisenberger—10.

So the action of Select Council was concurred in.

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When the ordinance granting to Hussey, Wells & Co. the right to lay a railway track, &c., as passed in Select Council, was read, a very warm discussion ensued. A motion to lay upon the table was lost, as was also a motion to refer to the Committee on Wooden Buildings—the latter by a vote of 20 yeas to 22 nays. The action of Select Council was then concurred in.

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In reference to the City Code, page 222, it says: "The police force shall not consist of more than one to every 1,000 of the number next being sufficient to protect the citizens from rowdyism, &c., I have, with the approval of the Police Committee, appointed twenty-two additional men, and have the entire force placed as follows:

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Mr. CHISLETT, an ordinance opening Main street, in the Seventeenth ward. Laid over.

Mr. HARE offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Fire Alarm Telegraph be instructed to have a fire alarm at the foot of Forty-fifth street.

Referred to Committee on Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Mr. PEARSON, petition to open a street from Hazelwood Station to the Four Mile Run road.

Referred to Survey Committee.

THE SUNDAY CELEBRATION.

The resolution passed by Select Council, approving of the resolution passed by the Council of Allegheny, requesting citizens not to join in the proposed celebration of the Fourth of July on the Sabbath, and recommending Monday as the proper day, was read.

A motion was made to concur, and objections being made by Mr. McCARTHY, the yeas and nays were called, and the call responded to by members. The yeas and nays resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Barr, Barton, Batchelor, Bell, Berger, Black, Boggs, Booth, Carroll, Caskey, Chiselett, Dain, Dalzell, Eildenfenny, Hare, Houston, Hutchison, Jamison, Jones, McCandless, McClean, McMeane, McMasters, Moorhead, Morgan, Nixon, Palmer, Pearson, Penney, Potts, Reed, Rosewell, Sims, Scott, Verner, Vick, Weldon, Welsenberger, Tomlinson, President—41.

NAYS—Messrs. Albeitz, Bulger, Daub, Gerner, Jahn, Kremer, McCarthy, McClaren, Rook, Weisenberger—10.

So the action of Select Council was concurred in.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION.

When the ordinance granting to Hussey, Wells & Co. the right to lay a railway track, &c., as passed in Select Council, was read, a very warm discussion ensued. A motion to lay upon the table was lost, as was also a motion to refer to the Committee on Wooden Buildings—the latter by a vote of 20 yeas to 22 nays. The action of Select Council was then concurred in.

REFERRED TO ABOLISH A COMMITTEE.

Mr. McCANDLESS, having opposed the "iron clad" grant to Hussey Wells & Co., and deeming the Wooden Building Committee no longer of use, moved that it be abolished.

The PRESIDENT declined to entertain the motion unless reduced to writing.

Mr. McCANDLESS the put his motion on paper, when the President decided it out of order, and the matter dropped.

Communication from Mayor Brush:

To the President and Members of Select and Common Councils:

In reference to the City Code, page